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The method taken for preſerving the health of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſolution, during her late voyage round the world. [XXXVII. 457.]

By Capt. JAMES COOK, F. R. S.

Read at the Society, March 7. 1776.

To Sir JOHN PRINGLE, Bt, P. R. S.

SIR, *Mile-end, March 5. 1776.*

AS many gentlemen have expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe at the uncommon good ſtate of health which the crew of the Reſolution, under my command, experienced during her late voyage, I take the liberty to communicate to you the methods that were taken to obtain that end.

Much was owing to the extraordinary attention given by the Admiralty, in cauſing ſuch articles to be put on board, as either by experience or conjecture were judged to tend moſt to preſerve the health of ſeamen. I ſhall not treſpaſs on your time in mentioning all thoſe articles, but confine myſelf to ſuch as were found the moſt uſeful.

We had on board a large quantity of malt, of which was made ſweet-wort, and given, not only to thoſe men who had manifeſt ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, but to ſuch alſo as were, from circumſtances, judged to be moſt liable to that diſorder, from one, or two, or three, pints in the day to each man, or in ſuch proportion as the ſurgeon thought neceſſary; which ſometimes amounted to three quarts in the twenty-four hours.

This is, without doubt, one of the beſt antiſcorbutic ſea-medicines yet found out; and, if given in time, will, with proper attention to other things, I am perſuaded, prevent the ſcurvy from making any great progreſs for a conſiderable time; but I am not altogether of opinion that it will cure it in an advanced ſtate at ſea.

Sour-krout, of which we had alſo a large proviſion, is not only a wholeſome vegetable food, but, in my judgement, highly antiſcorbutic, and ſpoils not by keeping. A pound of it was ſerved to each man, when at ſea, twice a week, or oftener when it was thought neceſſary.

Portable ſoup, or broth, was another eſſential article, of which we had likewiſe a liberal ſupply. An ounce of this to each man, or ſuch other proportion as was thought neceſſary, was boiled with their peaſe three days in the week; and when we were in places where freſh vegetables could be procured, it was boiled with them, and with wheat or oat-meal, every morning for breakfaſt, and alſo with dried peaſe and freſh vegetables for dinner. It enabled us to make ſeveral nouriſhing and wholeſome meſſes, and was the means of making the people eat a greater quantity of greens than they would have done otherwiſe.

Further, we were provided with rob of lemons and oranges, which the ſurgeon found uſeful in ſeveral caſes.

Amongſt other articles of victualling, we were furniſhed with ſugar in the room of oil, and with wheat inſtead of oat-meal, and were certainly gainers by the exchange. Sugar, I imagine, is a very good antiſcorbutic; whereas oil, ſuch at leaſt as is uſually given to the navy, I apprehend has the contrary effect: But the introduction of the moſt ſalutary articles, either as proviſion or medicines, will generally prove unſucceſsful, unleſs ſupported by certain rules of living.

On this principle, many years experience, together with ſome hints I had from Sir Hugh Palliſer, the Captains Campbell, Wallis, and other intelligent officers, enabled me to lay down a plan whereby all was to be conducted. The crew were at three watches, except upon ſome extraordinary occaſions. By this means they were not ſo much expoſed to the weather as if they had been at watch and watch; and they had generally dry cloaths to ſhift themſelves when they happened to get wet. Care was alſo taken to expoſe them as little as poſſible. Proper methods were employed to keep their perſons, hammocks, bedding, cloaths, &c. conſtantly clean and dry. Equal pains were taken to keep the ſhip clean and dry between decks. Once or twice a-week ſhe was aired with fires; and when this could not be done, ſhe was ſmoked with gunpowder, moiſtened with vinegar or water. I had alſo frequently a fire made in an iron pot at the bottom of the well, which greatly purified the air in the lower parts of the ſhip. To this and cleanlineſs, as well in the ſhip as amongſt the people, too great attention cannot be paid. The leaſt neglect occaſions a putrid offenſive ſmell below, which nothing but fires will remove; and if theſe be not uſed in time, thoſe ſmells will be attended with bad conſequences. Proper care was taken of the ſhip's coppers, ſo that they were kept conſtantly clean. The fat which boiled out of the ſalt beef and pork, I never ſuffered to be given to the people, as is cuſtomary; being of opinion that it promotes the ſcurvy. I never failed to take in water where-ever it was to be procured, even when we did not ſeem to want it; becauſe I look upon freſh water from the ſhore to be much more wholeſome than that which has been kept ſome time on board. Of this eſſential article we were never at an allowance, but had always abundance for every neceſſary purpoſe. I am convinced, that, with plenty of freſh water, and a cloſe attention to cleanlineſs, a ſhip's company will ſeldom be much afflicted with the ſcurvy, though they ſhould not be provided with any of the antiſcorbutics before mentioned. We came to few places where either the art of man or nature did not afford ſome ſort of refreſhment or other, either of the animal or vegetable kind. It was my firſt care to procure what could be met with of either by every means in my power, and to oblige our people to make uſe thereof, both by my example and authority; but the benefits ariſing from ſuch refreſhments ſoon became ſo obvious, that I had little occaſion to employ either the one or the other.

Theſe, Sir, were the methods, under the care of Providence, by which the Reſolution performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, through all the climates

climates from 52° north to 71° south, with the loſs of one man only by diſeaſe, and who died of a complicated and lingering illneſs, without any mixture of ſcurvy. Two others were unfortunately drowned, and one killed by a fall; ſo that, of the whole number with which I ſet out from England, I loſt only four.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cook to Sir John Pringle, Bt, dated, Plymouth Sound, July 7. 1776.

—— I entirely agree with you, that the dearneſs of the rob of lemons, and of oranges, will hinder them from being furniſhed in large quantities; but I do not think this ſo neceſſary; for though they may aſſiſt other things, I have no great opinion of them alone: nor have I a higher opinion of vinegar. My people had it very ſparingly during the late voyage; and towards the latter part none at all; and yet we experienced no ill effects from the want of it. The cuſtom of waſhing the inſide of the ſhip with vinegar I ſeldom obſerved, thinking that fire and ſmoke anſwered the purpoſe much better.

A Diſcourſe upon ſome late improvements of the means for preſerving the health of Mariners.

Delivered at the anniverſary meeting of the Royal Society, Nov. 30. 1776.

By Sir JOHN PRINGLE, *Bt, Preſident.*

Publiſhed by their order.

GENTLEMEN,

BEfore we proceed further in the buſineſs of this day, permit me to acquaint you with the judgement of your council, in the diſpoſal of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal; an office I have undertaken, at their requeſt, and with the greater ſatisfaction, as I am confident you will be no leſs unanimous in giving your approbation, than they have been in addreſſing you for it, upon this occaſion. For though they were not inſenſible of the juſt title that ſeveral of the papers compoſing the preſent volume of your tranſactions, had to your particular notice, yet they did not heſitate in preferring that which I preſented to you from Capt. Cook, giving *An account of the method he had taken to preſerve the health of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſolution during her late voyage round the world* [57.] Indeed I imagine that the name alone of ſo worthy a member of this ſociety would have inclined you to depart from the ſtrictneſs of your rules, by conferring upon him that honour, though you had received no direct communication from him; conſidering how meritorious in your eyes that perſon muſt appear, who hath not only made the moſt extenſive, but the moſt inſtructive voyages; who hath not only diſcovered, but ſurveyed, vaſt tracts of new coaſts; who hath diſpelled the illuſion of a *terra auſtralis incognita*, and fixed the bounds of the habitable earth, as well as thoſe of the navigable ocean, in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

I ſhall not, however, expatiate on that ample field of praiſe, but confine my diſcourſe to what was the intention of this honorary premium, namely, to crown that paper of the year which ſhould contain the moſt uſeful and moſt ſucceſsful experimental inquiry. Now what inquiry can be ſo uſeful as that which hath for its object the ſaving the lives of men? And when ſhall we find one more ſucceſsful than that before us? Here are no vain boaſtings of the empiric, nor ingenious and deluſive theories of the dogmatiſt; but a conciſe, an artleſs, and an incontеſted relation of the means, by which, "under the Divine favour, Capt. Cook, with a company of a hundred and eighteen men, performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates from fifty-two degrees north to ſeventy-one degrees ſouth, with the loſs of only one man by a diſeaſe *." What muſt enhance to us the value of theſe ſalutary obſervations, is to ſee the practice hath been no leſs ſimple than efficacious.

I would now inquire of the moſt converſant in the ſtudy of bills of mortality, whether in the moſt healthful climate, and in the beſt condition of life, they have ever found ſo ſmall a number of deaths in ſuch a number of men, within that period of time? How great and agreeable then muſt our ſurpriſe be, after peruſing the hiſtories of long navigations in former days, when ſo many periſhed by marine diſeaſes, to find the air

* This was a *phthiſis palmonalis* terminating in a dropſy. Mr Patten ſurgeon to the Reſolution, who mentioned to me this caſe, obſerved, that this man began ſo early to complain of a cough and other conſumptive ſymptoms, which had never left him, that his lungs muſt have been affected before he came on board.

of the ſea acquitted of all malignity, and, in fine, that a voyage round the world may be undertaken with leſs danger to health than a common tour in Europe?

But the better to ſee the contraſt between the old and the preſent times, allow me to recall to your memory what you have read of the firſt voyage for the eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt-India company. The equipment conſiſting of four ſhips, with four hundred and eighty men, three of thoſe veſſels were ſo weakened by the ſcurvy by the time they had got only three degrees beyond the line, that the merchants who had embarked on this adventure, were obliged to do duty as common tailors; and there died in all, at ſea, and on ſhore at Soldania (a place of refreſhment on this ſide of the Cape of Good Hope), one hundred and five men, which was near a fourth part of their complement. And hath not Sir Richard Hawkins, an intelligent as well as brave officer, who lived in that age, recorded, that "in twenty years, during which he had uſed the ſea, he could give an account of ten thouſand mariners who had been conſumed by the ſcurvy alone?" Yet ſo far was this author from miſtaking the diſeaſe, that I have peruſed few who have ſo well deſcribed it. If then in thoſe early times, the infancy I may call them of the commerce and naval power of England, ſo many were carried off by that bane of ſeafaring people, what muſt have been the deſtruction afterwards, upon the great augmentation of the fleet, and the opening of ſo many new ports to the trade of G. Britain, whilſt ſo little advancement was made in the nautical part of medicine?

But paſſing from theſe old dates to one within the remembrance of many here preſent, when it might have been expected that whatever tended to aggrandize the naval power of Britain, and to extend her commerce, would have received the higheſt improvement; yet we ſhall find, that even at this late period few meaſures have been taken to preſerve the health of ſeamen, more than had been known to our uninſtructed anceſtors. Of this aſſertion the victorious, but mournful, expediton of Com. Anſon affords too convincing a proof. It is well known, that ſoon after paſſing the ſtreights of Le Maire, the ſcurvy began to appear in his ſquadron [x. 476, &c.]; that by the time the Centurion had advanced but a little way into the South ſea, forty-ſeven had died of it in this ſhip; and that there were few on board who had not, in ſome degree, been affected with the diſtemper, though they had not been then eight months from England: That in the ninth month, when ſtanding for the iſland of Juan Fernandez, ſhe loſt double that number; and that the mortality went on at ſo great a rate, (I ſtill ſpeak of the Commodore's ſhip), that, before ſhe arrived there, ſhe had buried two hundred; and at laſt could muſter no more than ſix of the common men in a watch capable of doing duty. This was the condition of one of the three ſhips which reached that iſland; the other two ſuffered in proportion.

Nor did the tragedy end here. For after a few months reſpite, the ſame fatal ſickneſs broke out afreſh, and made ſuch havock, that before the Centurion (which now contained the whole ſurviving crews of the three ſhips) had got to the iſland of Tinian, there died ſometimes eight or ten in a day [xi. 225.]; inſomuch that when they had been two years on the voyage, they had loſt a larger proportion than that of four in five of their original number; and, by the account of the hiſtorian, all of them, after their entering the South ſea, of the ſcurvy. I ſay, by the account of the elegant writer of the voyage; for as he neither was in the medical line himſelf, nor hath authenticated this part of his narrative by appealing to the ſurgeons of the ſhip, or their journals, I ſhould doubt that this was not ſtrictly the caſe; but rather, that in producing this great mortality, that peſtilential kind of diſtemper was combined with the ſcurvy, which, from the places where it moſt frequently occurs, hath been diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *jail* or *hoſpital fever* *. But whether the ſcurvy alone, or this fever combined with it, were the cauſe, it is not at preſent material to inquire; ſince both, ariſing from foul air, and other ſources of putrefaction, may now in a great meaſure be obviated by the various means fallen upon ſince Lord Anſon's expedition. For, in juſtice to

* Dr Mead, who had ſeen the original obſervations of two of Com. Anſon's ſurgeons, ſays, that the ſcurvy at that time was accompanied with putrid fevers, &c. See his treatiſe on the Scurvy, p. 98. & ſeqq.

that

that prudent as well as brave commander, it must be observed, that the arrangements preparatory to his voyage were not made by himself; that his ship was so deeply laden as not to admit of opening the gun-ports, except in the calmest weather, for the benefit of air; and that nothing appears to have been neglected by him, for preserving the health of his men, that was then known and practised in the navy.

I should now proceed to enumerate the chief improvements made since that period, and which have enabled our ships to make so many successful circumnavigations as in a manner to efface the impression of former disasters; but as I have mentioned the sickness most destructive to mariners, and against the ravages of which those preservatives have been mainly contrived, it may be proper briefly to explain its nature; and the rather, as, unless among mariners, it is little understood.

First, then, I would observe, that the scurvy is not the ailment which goes by that name on shore. The distemper commonly, but erroneously, in this place, called the *scurvy*, belongs to a class of diseases totally different from what we are now treating of; and so far is the commonly-received opinion, that *there are few constitutions altogether free from a scorbutic taint*, from being true, that unless among sailors, and some others circumstanced like them, more particularly with respect to those who use a salt and putrid diet, or live in foul air and uncleanliness, I have reason to believe there are few disorders less frequent. This opinion I submitted to the judgement of the society several years ago, and I have had no reason since to alter it. I then said, (contrary to what was generally believed), and seemingly on the best authority, that the sea-air was never the cause of the scurvy, since on board a ship, on the longest voyages, cleanliness, ventilation, and fresh provisions, would preserve from it; and that, upon a sea-coast free from marshes, the inhabitants were not liable to that indisposition, though frequently breathing the air from the sea *. I concluded with joining in sentiments with those who ascribed the scurvy to a septic resolution, or beginning corruption, of the whole habit, similar to what every animal substance is more or less, disposed to when deprived of life *. This theory seemed to be sufficiently verified by the examination of the symptoms in the scorbutic sick, and of the appearances in their bodies after death †. On that occasion I remarked, that salted meats after some time become in effect putrid, though they may continue long palatable by means of the salt; and that common salt, supposed to be one of the strongest preservatives from corruption, is at best but an indifferent one, even in a large quantity; and in a small one, such as we use at table with fresh meats, or swallow in meats that have been salted, so far from impeding putrefaction, it rather promotes that process in the body.

This position concerning the putrefying quality of sea-salt, in certain proportions, hath been since confirmed by the experiments of the late Mr Canton, F.R.S. in his paper on the cause of the luminous appearance of sea-water ‡.

It hath been said, that the scurvy is much owing to the coldness of the air, which checks perspiration; and it is therefore the endemic distemper of the northern nations, and particularly of those around the Baltic ‖. The fact is partly true, but I doubt not so the cause. In those regions, by the long and severe winters, the cattle, destitute of pasture, can barely live, and are therefore unfit for use; so that the people, for their provision during that season, are obliged to slaughter them by the end of autumn, and to salt them for half the year. This putrid diet, then, on which they must subsist so long, and to which the inhabitants of the south are not reduced, is the chief cause of the disease. And if we reflect, that the lower people of the north have few or no greens nor fruit in the winter, little fermented liquors, and often live in damp, foul, and ill-aired houses, it is easy to conceive how they should become liable to the same indisposition with seamen; whilst others of as high a latitude, but who live in a different manner, keep free from it. Thus we are informed

* Diseases of the Army, part 1. ch. 1. Append. pap. 7.

* Ibid pap 7.

† Woodall's Surgeon's Mate, p. 163.; Poupart, Mem. de l'Acad. R des Sc. A. 1699.; Petit, Mal. des Os, t. 2. p 446.; Mead on the Scurvy, p. 104.

‡ Bartholm. Med Danor Domestic. p. 98.

‖ Phil. Transact. vol. 59. p. 446.

formed by Linnæus, that the Laplanders, one of the moſt hyperborean nations, know nothing of the ſcurvy *: for which no other reaſon can be aſſigned, than their never eating ſalted meats, nor indeed ſalt with any thing, but their uſing all the winter the freſh fleſh of their rein deer.

This exemption of the Laplanders from the general diſtemper of the north is the more obſervable, as they ſeldom taſte vegetables, bread never, as we farther learn from that celebrated author. Yet in the very provinces which border on Lapland, where they uſe bread, but ſcarcely any other vegetable, and eat ſalted meats, they are as much troubled with the ſcurvy as in any other country †. But let us incidentally remark, that the late improvements in agriculture, gardening, and the other arts of life, by extending their influence to the remoteſt parts of Europe, and to the loweſt people, begin ſenſibly to leſſen the frequency of that complaint, even in thoſe climates that have been once the moſt afflicted with it.

It hath alſo been aſſerted, that men living on ſhore will be affected with the ſcurvy, though they have never been accuſtomed to a ſalt diet. But of this I have never known an inſtance, except in thoſe who breathed in an air that is marſhy, or otherwiſe putrid, and who wanted exerciſe, fruits, and green vegetables. Under ſuch circumſtances it muſt be granted, that the humours will corrupt in the ſame manner, though not in the ſame degree, with thoſe of mariners. Thus, in the late war, when Siſinghurſt Caſtle, in Kent, was filled with French priſoners, the ſcurvy broke out among them, though they had never been ſerved with ſalted victuals in England, but had daily had an allowance of freſh meat, and of bread in proportion, though without greens, or any other vegetable. The ſurgeon who attended them, and from whom I received this information, having formerly been employed in the navy, was the better able to judge of the diſorder, and to cure it. Beſides the deficiency of greens, he obſerved, that the wards were foul and crouded, the houſe damp (from a moat that ſurrounded it), and that the bounds alloted for taking the air were ſo ſmall, and in wet weather ſo ſloughy, that the men ſeldom went out. He added, that a repreſentation having been made, he had been empowered to furniſh the priſoners with roots and greens for boiling in their ſoup, and to quarter the ſick in a neighbouring village in a dry ſituation, with liberty to go out for air and exerciſe; and that by theſe means they had all quickly recovered. It is probable, that the ſcurvy ſooner appeared among theſe ſtrangers, from their having all been taken at ſea, and conſequently being the more diſpoſed to the diſtemper. My informer farther acquainted me, that in the lower and wetter parts of that county, where ſome of his practice lay, he had now and then met with ſlighter caſes of the ſcurvy among the common people; ſuch, he ſaid, as lived the whole winter on ſalted bacon, without fermented liquors, greens, or any fruit, a few apples excepted: but he remarked, that in the winters following a plentiful growth of that fruit, thoſe peaſants were viſibly leſs liable to that ailment.

I have dwelt the longer on this part of my ſubject, as I look upon the knowledge of the nature and cauſe of the ſcurvy to be an eſſential ſtep towards improving the means of prevention and cure. And I am perſuaded, after long reflection, and the opportunities I have had of converſing with thoſe who, to much ſagacity, had joined no ſmall experience in nautical practice, that upon an examination of the ſeveral articles, which have either been of old approven, or have of late been introduced into the navy, it will appear, that though theſe means may vary in form, and in their mode of operating; yet they all ſome way contribute towards preventing putrefaction, whether of the air in the cloſer parts of a ſhip, of the meats, of the water, of the cloaths and bedding, or of the body itſelf. And if in this inquiry, (which may be made by the way, whilſt we take a review of the principal articles of proviſion, and other means uſed by Capt. Cook to guard againſt ſickneſs); I ſay, if in this inquiry it ſhall appear, that the notion of a ſeptic cauſe is not without foundation, it will be no ſmall encouragement to proceed on that principle, in order to improve this important branch of medicine.

Capt.

* Linnæi Flora Lapponica, p. 8. 9.

† Linnæus in ſeveral parts of his work confirms what is here ſaid of ſalted meats, as one of the chief cauſes of the ſcurvy. See Amœnitat. Acad. vol. 5. p. 6. & ſeqq. p. 42.

Capt. Cook begins his liſt of ſtores with malt: "Of this (he ſays) was made ſweet wort, and given, not only to thoſe men who had manifeſt ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, but to ſuch alſo as were judged to be the moſt liable to it." Dr Macbride, who firſt ſuggeſted this preparation, was led (as he ſays) to the diſcovery by ſome experiments that had been laid before this ſociety; by which it appeared, that the air produced by alimentary fermentation was endowed with a power of correcting putrefaction. The fact he confirmed by numerous trials; and finding this fluid to be fixed air, he juſtly concluded, that whatever ſubſtance proper for food abounded with it, and which could be conveniently carried to ſea, would make one of the beſt proviſions againſt the ſcurvy; which he then conſidered as a putrid diſeaſe, and as ſuch to be prevented or cured by that powerful kind of antiſeptic *. Beer, for inſtance, hath always been eſteemed one the beſt antiſcorbutics; but as that derived all its fixed air from the malt of which it is made, he inferred, that malt itſelf was preferable in long voyages, as it took up leſs room than the brewed liquor, and would keep longer ſound. Experience hath ſince verified this ingenious theory, and the malt hath now gained ſo much credit in the navy, that there only wanted ſo long, ſo healthful, and ſo celebrated a voyage as this, to rank it among the moſt indiſpenſable articles of proviſion. For though Capt. Cook remarks, that "a proper attention to other things muſt be joined; and that he is not altogether of opinion, that the wort will be able to cure the ſcurvy in an advanced ſtate at ſea; yet he is perſuaded, that it is ſufficient to prevent that diſtemper from making any great progreſs, for a conſiderable time;" and therefore he doth not heſitate to pronounce it *one of the beſt antiſcorbutic medicines yet found out* †.

This ſalutary *gas* (or *fixed air*) is contained more or leſs in all fermentable liquors, and begins to oppoſe putrefaction as ſoon as the working or inteſtine motion commences.

In wine it abounds, and perhaps no vegetable ſubſtance is more replete with it than the fruit of the vine. If we join the grateful taſte of wine, we muſt rank it firſt in the liſt of antiſcorbutic liquors. Cyder is likewiſe good, with other vinous productions from fruit, as alſo the various kinds of beer. It hath been a conſtant obſervation, that in long cruiſes, or diſtant voyages, the ſcurvy is never ſeen whilſt the ſmall beer holds out at a full allowance; but that when it is all expended, the diſorder ſoon appears. It were therefore to be wiſhed, that this moſt wholeſome beverage could be renewed at ſea; but our ſhips afford not ſufficient convenience. The Ruſſians, however, make a ſhift to prepare at ſea, as well as at land, a liquor of a middle quality between wort and ſmall beer, in the following manner. — They take ground malt and rye-meal in a certain proportion, which they knead into ſmall loaves, and bake in the oven. Theſe they occaſionally infuſe in a proper quantity of warm water, which begins ſo ſoon to ferment, that in the ſpace of twenty-four hours their brewage is completed, in the production of a ſmall, briſk, and acidulous liquor, which they call *quas*, palatable to themſelves, and not diſagreeable to the taſte of ſtrangers. The late Dr Mounſey, member of this ſociety, who had lived long in Ruſſia, and had been Archiater under two ſucceſſive ſovereigns, acquainted me, that the *quas* was the common and wholeſome drink both of the fleets and armies of that empire, and that it was particularly good againſt the ſcurvy. He added, that happening to be at Moſcow when he peruſed the *Obſervations on the Jail-Fever*, publiſhed here, he had been induced to compare what he read in that treatiſe with what he ſhould ſee in the ſeveral priſons of that large city; but to his ſur-

* Macbride's Experimental Eſſays, *paſſim*.

† Having been favoured with a ſight of the medical journal of Mr Patten, ſurgeon to the Reſolution, I read the following paſſage in it, not a little ſtrengthening the above teſtimony. — "I have found the wort of the utmoſt ſervice in all ſcorbutic caſes during the voyage. As many took it by way of prevention, few caſes occurred where it had a fair trial; but theſe, however, I flatter myſelf, will be ſufficient to convince every impartial perſon, that it is the beſt remedy hitherto found out for the cure of the ſea-ſcurvy: and I am well convinced, from what I have ſeen the wort perform, and from its mode of operation, that, if aided by *portable-ſoup, ſour-krout, ſugar, figs, and currants*, the ſcurvy, that maritime peſtilence, will ſeldom or never make its alarming appearance among a ſhip's crew, on the longeſt voyages; proper care with regard to cleanlineſs and proviſions being obſerved."

priſe,

prife, after viſiting them all, and finding them full of malefactors, (for the late Empreſs then ſuffered none of thoſe who were convicted of capital crimes to be put to death), yet he could diſcover no fever among them, nor learn that any acute diſtemper peculiar to jails had ever been known there. He obſerved, that ſome of thoſe places of confinement had a yard, into which the priſoners were allowed to come for the air; but that there were others without this advantage, yet not ſickly: ſo that he could aſſign no other reaſon for the healthful condition of thoſe men, than the kind of diet they uſed; which was the ſame with that of the common people of the country, who not being able to purchaſe fleſh-meat, live moſtly on rye-bread, (the moſt acefcent of any bread), and drink *quas*. He concluded with ſaying, that upon his return to St Peterſburg he had made the ſame inquiry there, and with the ſame reſult.

Thus far my informer; from whoſe account it would appear, that the rye-meal aſſiſted both in quickening the fermentation, and adding more fixed air; ſince the malt alone could not ſo readily produce ſo acidulous and briſk a liquor. And there is little doubt but that, whenever the other grains can be brought to a proper degree of fermentation, they will more or leſs in the ſame way become uſeful. That oats will, I am ſatisfied, from what I have been told by one of the intelligent friends of Capt. Cook. This gentleman being on a cruiſe in a large ſhip *, in the beginning of the late war, and the ſcurvy breaking out among his crew, he bethought himſelf of a kind of food he had ſeen uſed in ſome parts of the country, as the moſt proper on this occaſion. Some oat-meal is put into a wooden veſſel, hot water is poured upon it, and the infuſion continues until the liquor begins to taſte ſourith, that is, till a fermentation comes on, which in a place moderately warm may be in the ſpace of two days. The water is then poured off from the grounds, and boiled down to the conſiſtence of a jelly †. This he ordered to be made, and dealt out in meſſes, being firſt ſweetened with ſugar, and ſeaſoned with ſome prize-wine he had taken, which, though turned four, yet improved the taſte, and made this aliment no leſs palatable than medicinal.

He aſſured me, that upon this diet chiefly, and by abſtaining from ſalted meats, his ſcorbutic ſick quite recovered on board; and not in that voyage only, but by the ſame means in his ſubſequent cruiſes, during the war, without his being once obliged to ſend one of them on ſhore becauſe they could not get well at ſea. Yet oat-meal unfermented, like barley unmalted, hath no ſenſible effect in curing the ſcurvy; as if the fixed air which is incorporated with theſe grains could mix with the chyle which they produce, enter the lacteals, and make part of the nouriſhment of the body without manifeſting any elaſtic or antiſeptic quality, when not looſened by previous fermentation.

Before the power of the fixed air in ſubduing putrefaction was known, the efficacy of fruits, greens, and fermented liquors, was commonly aſcribed to the acid in their compoſition; and we have ſtill reaſon to believe that the acid concurs in operating the effect. If it be alledged, that mineral acids, which contain little or no fixed air, have been tried in the ſcurvy with little ſucceſs; I would anſwer, that I doubt that in thoſe trials they have never been ſufficiently diluted, for it is eaſy to conceive, that in the ſmall quantity of water the elixir of vitriol, for inſtance, is given, that auſtere acid can ſcarce get beyond the firſt paſſages, conſidering the delicate ſenſibility of the mouths of the lacteals, which muſt ſoon make them to ſhut and exclude ſo pungent a liquor. It were therefore a proper experiment to be made in a deficiency of malt, or when that grain ſhould happen to be ſpoilt by keeping *, to uſe water acidulated with the ſpirit of ſea-ſalt, in the proportion of only ten drops to a quart; or with the weak ſpirit of vitriol, thirteen drops to the ſame meaſure; and to give to thoſe who are threatened with the diſeaſe three quarts of this liquor in the day, to be conſumed as they ſhall think proper.

[*To be continued.*]

* The Effex, a ſeventy-gun ſhip.

† This rural food, in the North, is called *ſowins*.

* Capt Cook told me, that the malt had not out ſufficiently good for the two firſt years, but that in the third, having loſt much of its taſte, he doubted whether it retained any of its virtues. Mr Patten however obſerved that though the malt at that time was ſomewhat decayed, yet nevertheleſs he had always found it uſeful, when he employed a large proportion of it to make the infuſion.

† In theſe proportions I found the wort juſt acidulous and pleaſant.

Anſwer to the Declaration of the American Congreſs. [xxxviii. 655.]

ARTICLE I. He has refuſed his aſſent to laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public good. [xxxviii. 434.]

ANSWER. *Quod dedit principium adveniens?* — From the very outſet we may judge of the candour of the congreſs. — Let any man unacquainted with the conſtitution of America, but aſk his ſelf, what concluſion he would draw from the peruſal of this article? Would he not naturally conclude ſuch to be the conſtitution of America, that the King was of neceſſity a party in every act of colonial legiſlation? that no law could take effect, have any operation, till the royal aſſent was obtained? So far is this from being the caſe, that in every colony, there is a complete colonial legiſlature on the ſpot. In the royal governments, this legiſlature conſiſts of his Majeſty's governor, the council, and houſe of aſſembly, or repreſentatives. By his commiſſion under the great ſeal, the governor is authoriſed to give the royal aſſent to bills preſented to him by the council and aſſembly. From the moment of their receiving that aſſent, theſe bills become laws, have all the force and effect of laws. In this reſpect the colonies have an advantage over Ireland. There a ſpecial commiſſion is required to empower the Lord Lieutenant to give the royal aſſent to each ſpecific bill. [8.]

But this power of aſſenting to laws not yet framed, is of the moſt ſacred nature; too high to be intruſted to the diſcretion of any ſubject without ſome controul. The King, therefore, retains the power of diſallowing all laws to which the governor may have aſſented, and thereby voiding the act, if it be found to be inconſiſtent with the tenor of his inſtructions, the good of the particular province, or the welfare of the empire at large. In the colony of Maſſachuſet's-bay, this diſallowance muſt be ſignified within three years in that of Pennſylvannia within ſix months, from the time that the law is preſented to the King in council; in all the others without limitation of time.

This power is exerciſed by the King in council; it has been exerciſed by all his predeceſſors, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the colonies; it is expreſsly reſerved in all the charters and commiſſions which conſtitute the colonial governments, three only excepted *.

To what then does this charge amount? Do they mean, that his Majeſty is cautious in giving his royal confirmation to acts of the colonial aſſemblies? that he takes time to reviſe them? that he waits till experience has proved them uſeful, before he gives them permanence and ſtability? It was one of the ends for which this power was reſerved to the crown.

Do they mean, that he has actually diſallowed ſuch acts as to his judgement appeared unfit to be allowed? That is the other end for which the power of diſallowance was veſted in the crown. Do they complain of the exerciſe of this power? They complain, then, that they are not independent. To have an uncontrolled power of legiſlation, is to be independent.

ART. II. He has forbidden his governor to paſs laws of immediate and preſſing importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their operation till his aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

ANS. This article contains two diſtinct charges: the one, That his Majeſty has inſtructed his governors, not to paſs certain laws, unleſs their operation be ſuſpended till his Majeſty's pleaſure be known; the other, That to laws paſſed with this clauſe of ſuſpenſion, his Majeſty has utterly neglected to attend.

Like the preceding one, this article is couched in terms that miſlead, that imply a falſehood. For would not any one conclude, that, in giving ſuch inſtructions, his Majeſty had aſſumed a new power, unexerciſed by any of his predeceſſors? introduced a practice unknown in former reigns? To what purpoſe are theſe facts alledged? Is it not to characteriſe the government of his preſent Majeſty; to diſtinguiſh his conduct from that of his predeceſſors; to eſtabliſh the charge of uſurpation?

Nothing, however, can be farther from the truth. For upon inquiry it will appear, that this practice, of inſtructing the governor not to give his aſſent to laws of a particular and extraordinary nature, — and it is to ſuch only that the caſe ap-

* Namely, Maryland, Connecticut, and Rhode iſland. Even in theſe colonies, ſince the Revolution, but not in the preſent reign, has this power been exerciſed.

plies, — until his Majeſty could judge of the fitneſs and propriety of them, is ſo far from being novel, that it was eſtabliſhed, and uniformly prevailed, before the ſucceſſion, not of his preſent Majeſty, but even of his Majeſty's family, to the throne †. So far then as this article is brought to eſtabliſh the charge of uſurpation in his preſent Majeſty, it is abſolutely falſe.

Is it meant to inſinuate any objections to the meaſure itſelf? Let us ſhortly expoſe the nature of thoſe inſtructions. And here it may be neceſſary to premiſe, that the governor of every colony has a negative in the paſſing of all laws; and that he is controllable in the exerciſe of that power, by ſuch inſtructions as he ſhall from time to time receive from the King, under his ſignet and ſign-manual, or by order in his privy council. Thoſe who know the conſtitution of the colonies governed under immediate commiſſion from his Majeſty,— and it is to thoſe only that the caſe applies,— know this to be the fact. This once admitted, it follows, that there is a conſtitutional power in the crown, of inſtructing the governor to refuſe his aſſent to ſuch laws as his Majeſty judges unfit to be paſſed. By this teſt then let us examine the juſtice, or injuſtice, of theſe inſtructions.

To what bills do theſe inſtructions apply? To ſuch only as are of an extraordinary nature, affecting the trade and ſhipping of G. Britain, the prerogatives of the crown, and the property of the ſubjects of the empire in general. Poſſible it was, that laws of this nature ſhould be paſſed by the colonial legiſlatures. It was more than poſſible. Such laws were paſſed. Frequent complaints of them occur in the journals of both houſes of parliament.

Under theſe circumſtances, what was to be done? It was not, I ſuppoſe, to be endured, that local ſubordinate legiſlatures ſhould paſs laws injurious to all the ſubjects of the empire. How then were they to be reſtrained from the aſſumption of a power they were ſo prone to aſſume?

Would not the crown have been juſtified, had it recurred to the moſt obvious expedient; to that which would preſent itſelf at firſt ſight? The expedient, I mean, of directing the governors, in the firſt inſtance, to refuſe their aſſent to all extraordinary bills, affecting the trade, or navigation, or property, of its ſubjects in general, or its own juſt and conſtitutional prerogative. Theſe points might, and perhaps not improperly, have been reſerved to the ſole cogniſance of the ſupreme legiſlature of the whole empire. But government, it ſhould ſeem, apprehenſive, on the one hand, that this might, in ſome caſes, bear hard on the colonies; and unwilling, on the other, to entruſt to the ſole judgement of a local governor, what ought to be ſubmitted to the judgement of the King, better able to ſee and to combine the intereſts of the empire at large, did not adopt this expedient.

Still eaſier muſt it have been to juſtify the crown, had the governors been inſtructed not to aſſent to any ſuch extraordinary law, till a copy of the bill ſhould have been tranſmitted, and the royal approbation obtained. But ſo anxious was the crown to guard againſt every unneceſſary inconvenience that might accrue to the colonies, that even this expedient was not adopted without a particular qualification. Had the copy of the bills been tranſmitted, they muſt, when returned with the royal approbation, have waited for another aſſembly; have repaſſed through all the forms of being read, debated, and approved, by the aſſembly, the council, and the governor. Much time might have been loſt, and the operation of the law, where the law was approved, ſuſpended longer than was needful.

To prevent this inconvenience it was, that the governors were impowered to give their aſſent, even to theſe extraordinary bills, provided only that a clauſe were inſerted, ſuſpending the operation of the law till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known.

It would not, I believe, be eaſy to fix upon any period, where it would have been proper to have recalled an inſtruction, firſt ſuggeſted by reaſons which were then concluſive, and which have ever ſince been acquiring new force. The colonies indeed have thought otherwiſe. Twice at leaſt have they addreſſed the Britiſh Houſe of Commons to intercede with the crown for the very purpoſe of recalling this inſtruction. How were their petitions received? The Journals ſhall anſwer for us (vol. 22. p. 145). In the year 1733, in the 6th of George II.

† The practice was begun by Q. Anne in the year 1708, and has ever ſince been retained.

"A memorial of the council and repreſentatives of the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay was preſented to the Houſe, and read; laying before the Houſe, the difficulties and diſtreſſes they laboured under, ariſing from a royal inſtruction, given to the governor of the ſaid province, in relation to the iſſuing and diſpoſing of the public monies of the ſaid province; and moving the Houſe to allow their agent to be heard by counſel upon this affair; repreſenting alſo the difficulties they were under from a royal inſtruction, given as aforeſaid, reſtraining the emiſſion of bills of credit; and concluding with a petition, that the Houſe would take their caſe into conſideration, and become interceſſors for them with his Majeſty, That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw the ſaid inſtructions, as contrary to their charter, and tending, in their own nature, to diſtreſs, if not ruin them."

What ſaid the Houſe to this petition? Did they think that his Majeſty aſſumed an unconſtitutional, or exerciſed an improper power, in iſſuing theſe inſtructions? Let us hear the reſolutions of the Houſe.

"Reſolved, That the complaint contained in this memorial and petition, is frivolous and groundleſs, an high inſult upon his Majeſty's government, and tending to ſhake off the dependency of the ſaid colony upon this kingdom, to which by law and right they are and ought to be ſubject. [vol. 21. p. 145.]

Reſolved, That the ſaid memorial and petition be rejected."

In what inſtance, I would aſk, during the preſent reign, has the Britiſh government expreſſed itſelf in terms more ſtrong or pointed? What act is there of the preſent reign, that aſſerts with greater energy the dependence of the colonies, or the ſupreme authority of parliament?

Were theſe reſolutions of the Houſe extorted from them by ſurpriſe? or wrung from them by a ſudden fit of reſentment? or adopted haſtily? or was the ſubſequent conduct of the colonial legiſlature ſuch as to call for a relaxation, in the ſtrictneſs of theſe inſtructions?

Conſult the journals of the Commons: ſee what paſſed on the 24th of April 1740, juſt ſeven years after the reſolutions recited above. Read the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty thanks, for the orders he hath already given; and humbly to deſire him, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to require, and command, the reſpective governors of his colonies, and plantations, in America, punctually and effectually to obſerve his Majeſty's royal inſtructions." (vol. 23. p. 528.). And what were the inſtructions to which the Commons allude? Theſe very inſtructions; not to give aſſent to certain laws, "without a clauſe were inſerted in ſuch act, declaring, that the ſame ſhall not take effect until the ſaid act ſhall be approved by his Majeſty."

To what objection then can a meaſure all at once become liable, to which his Majeſty's predeceſſors were adviſed, after the matureſt deliberation, by their privy council; which they have been ſo repeatedly intreated never to abandon, never to relax, by the great council of the empire?

The congreſs, I ſuppoſe, did not imagine, that any force or poignancy was added to the charge, by characteriſing the laws ſubject to the clauſe of ſuſpenſion, by the titles of, "Laws wholeſome and neceſſary to the public good," "of immediate and preſſing importance."—For what do theſe epithets prove?—Their own opinion of theſe laws:—that, and nothing elſe. And who could entertain a moment's doubt of their opinion of them? No doubt, the laws, which, from a regard to the common intereſts of the whole empire, were made ſubject to the ſuſpending clauſe, would appear "very wholeſome and neceſſary," "of immediate and preſſing importance," to the particular aſſemblies who paſſed them; and that for the very ſame reaſons that to him whoſe duty it is to watch over the intereſts of all his ſubjects, they might appear unſalutary, and deſtructive of the public good.

And this will ſuggeſt an unanſwerable reply to the ſecond charge alledged in the article before us, "That to laws paſſed with this clauſe of ſuſpenſion, his Majeſty has utterly neglected to attend."

For to what does this charge amount? To this and no more:—That theſe laws appearing to his Majeſty to be repugnant, either to the particular intereſts of the one particular province in queſtion, or to the general good of his whole empire, he with-held his aſſent.

Should a bill be preſented by the Lords and Commons of Great Britain to which

his Majeſty conceived it unfit to give his aſſent, what would be the conduct obſerved? He would not directly refuſe his aſſent; he would uſe a milder language: —"Le Roy s'avisera."—And what is it that the congreſs ſo inſolently ſtyles—neglect? What but an act expreſſive of the ſame language?

That his Majeſty ſhould exerciſe his judgement; that he ſhould not aſſent to bills, which, in his judgement, are repugnant to the common good, are the very objects of the ſuſpending clauſe. So far then no charge is brought againſt him. —That ſuch aſſent ſhould be mildly with-holden, rather than fiernly refuſed, could not be imputed as a crime, by any men, but the members of an American congreſs.

ART. III. He has refuſed to paſs other laws for the accommodation of large diſtricts of people, unleſs thoſe people would relinquiſh the rights of repreſentation in the legiſlature; a right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

ANS. Let the ſenſe of this article be preciſely expreſſed; ſtrip it of the indecent reflections which cloſe it, and to what does it amount? To this only: That his majeſty has not ſeen fit to confer the privilege of ſending members to the provincial aſſemblies, on people forming, or meaning to form, certain communities in certain diſtricts.

The members of the congreſs indeed, whether through inadvertence or deſign, have ſo worded this article, as to make it convey an idea, which yet they dared not openly expreſs. They talk of relinquiſhing a right: —but they will not pretend it to have been a condition propoſed, that the perſons to be accommodated were to give up any right which they then actually enjoyed; the condition was, only, that they ſhould not be inveſted with a right which they did not then enjoy. If, as inhabitants of one diſtrict or members of one community, they had already a right of ſending a repreſentative, they were not called upon to relinquiſh that right: they were only told, that in becoming inhabitants of another diſtrict, members of another community, the right would not be conferred on them. Though, from the inaccuracy of the phraſe, it may ſeem to be inſinuated, it is not meant, that his Majeſty intended to diminiſh, but only that he refuſed to increaſe the actual number of repreſentatives. And is this too a proof of uſurpation? Is the exerciſe of this power, in general, to be deemed unconſtitutional? In this particular inſtance, did the refuſal, of which the congreſs complains, originate with his preſent Majeſty? or, in making it, did he only perſiſt in a plan, for wiſe reaſons, adopted by his royal predeceſſor?

Let us firſt conſider, whether the exerciſe of this power, in general, can be deemed unconſtitutional.

In England, it has been a matter of debate, whether the King, by his ſole authority, might, or might not, create, or revive, parliamentary boroughs*. But it never was yet pretended, that ſuch boroughs could be either created, or revived, without his conſent. Whether they be created, or revived, as in the caſe of Newark, by the ſole act of the King; or, as in the caſes of the Welch counties, of Cheſter, and of Durham, by the concurrent act of the King, Lords and Commons; in either caſe, a voluntary act of the King is neceſſary; in either caſe, therefore, the King may refuſe to do that act.

Thus ſtands the caſe in England. How ſtands it in America?

In the original charters granted to the firſt adventurers in America, the idea of territorial repreſentatives could hardly find a place. The firſt adventurers were conſidered as a trading company; the firſt ſettlers as ſervants acting under them †. The colonies were conſidered not ſo much in the light of provinces, as of factories. For proviſions for territorial repreſentatives, it is not here that we muſt look: we muſt go on to ſucceeding charters, when the colonies began to be conſidered as provinces.

The directions given in theſe charters on this point, are various. In ſome, not the number only, of repreſentatives to be choſen, is fixed; but the places too which are to have the right of chuſing them ‡. In others, theſe points appear

* See Douglas's Hiſtory of the caſes of controverted elections, vol. 1. p 68. 69. 92. note (c), and the authorities there cited.

† See the examination of theſe charters in the remarks [xxxvii. 324.] on the 13th parliament.

‡ In the formation of government in the Jerſeys on the ſurrender of the charter in the year 1702; in the Grenades and other recent eſtabliſhments.

to have been originally left to the direction of the general aſſemblies *; that is, of the governor, council, and freemen. In moſt of the proprietary governments, to the diſcretion of the proprietor †.

So far, however, is it from appearing, that the crown meant to give up, in America, that power which it retained and exerciſed in England; the power, I mean, of preventing the number of repreſentatives from being increaſed, or the privilege of ſending repreſentatives from being conferred, againſt, or even without its conſent; that the crown has actually retained, and actually exerciſed, the yet more important power, of increaſing the number of repreſentatives, of conferring the privilege of ſending repreſentatives by its own ſole authority.

The province of New Hampſhire affords us a remarkable proof. Towards the beginning of the year 1745 the Governor of New Hampſhire had iſſued a writ to the ſheriff of the province, commanding him to make out precepts for the election of perſons to ſerve in the general aſſembly. Beſide the towns to whom precepts had uſually been ſent, the writ commanded, that precepts ſhould likewiſe be ſent to other townſhips, newly erected. The precepts were ſent, and members returned. But the houſe of repreſentatives refuſed to admit them. This refuſal was reported to his Majeſty. The report was examined with great deliberation: the opinion of the great law-officers, the preſent Lord Mansfield, and the late Sir Dudley Ryder, was taken; and the event was, that in the year 1748 the Governor was directed to diſſolve that aſſembly; and, when another ſhould be called, to iſſue his Majeſty's writ to the ſheriff, commanding him to make out precepts to theſe new-erected towns, for the election of members to ſit in the aſſembly.—And the rights of theſe members the Governor was commanded to ſupport; — Becauſe — (ſay the inſtructions) — his Majeſty may lawfully extend the privilege of ſending repreſentatives to ſuch towns as his Majeſty ſhall judge worthy thereof ‡." After many prorogations, and alternate meſſages between the Governor and Houſe of Repreſentatives, theſe members were admitted.

If therefore the crown has retained the power of extending the privilege of ſending repreſentatives to ſuch towns as his Majeſty ſhall think worthy thereof; can any reaſon be aſſigned, why it ſhould not retain the leſs important, leſs dangerous power, of preventing that privilege from being extended againſt, or without his conſent? — I ſay, leſs dangerous; becauſe, though the former may, the latter cannot, be abuſed, to the purpoſe of acquiring unconſtitutional powers. And could we, in defiance of the whole tenor of his Majeſty's conduct, allow ourſelves to ſuſpect him of ſuch a deſign, we ſhould expect to find him profuſe in the exerciſe of the power of extending this privilege, rather than tenacious of the exerciſe of the power of reſtraining it within its preſent bounds.

Thus far as to the exerciſe of this power in general. As to the exerciſe of it in the particular inſtance before us, the refuſal of which the congreſs complains, did not, as they would have it underſtood, originate with his preſent Majeſty: in making it, he only perſiſted in a plan, for wiſe reaſons adopted by his royal predeceſſor.

By an original defect in the charter granted by K. William to the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, the council was left more dependent on the Houſe of Repreſentatives than was conſiſtent with the right balance of power. Not only were the members of it annually elected, they were even amoveable, by the Houſe. In many caſes the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſit and vote together. The ſuffrages are taken *viritim*; the number of the Council is limited to twenty-eight, that of the Repreſentatives amounts to a hundred and fifty. It is therefore obvious, that the power of deciding in all theſe queſtions is ſolely in the Repreſentatives. As if this were not enough, ſome deſigning men contrived to throw more weight into the popular ſcale, already preponderant, by erecting new, and by ſubdividing large and well-regulated, into ſmall and jangling townſhips. On all of theſe was the power conferred of ſending repreſentatives; a power which they exerciſed, or declined, juſt as it ſerved the ends of party. Already did the number of repreſentatives in this ſingle province exceed that in five of the moſt conſiderable provinces around it; already had many inconveniencies been felt by the intruſion of ignorant repreſentatives, who were choſen, and came, only

to

* Maſſachuſett's, Rhode iſland, &c.

† Pennſylvania and Maryland. But theſe charters have undergone many alterations.

‡ See Douglas's Summary, vol. 2. p. 35. 36. 73. 74. 75.

to ſerve a particular party, ere any ſtep was taken to check ſo pernicious a practice.

At laſt, about thirty years ſince, in the reign of his late Majeſty, it was given in inſtructions to the Governor of Maſſachuſet's-bay, not to conſent to the incorporation of any new townſhips, unleſs in the act of incorporation it were to be expreſſed, that they ſhould not, in virtue thereof, lay any claim to the right of ſending repreſentatives to the general aſſembly *.

This plan then did not originate with his preſent Majeſty; he found it adopted by his royal grandfather. And here I may venture to appeal, not to my fellow-ſubjects in G. Britain, but to the Americans, but to the members of the congreſs; I may venture to defy even them to point out to me the moment when it would have been prudent in his Majeſty to have receded from it. Is it in times of popular tumults that a wiſe government would diminiſh the checks on the exceſs or abuſe of popular power?

ART. IV. He has called together legiſlative bodies at places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the depoſitary of their public records, for the ſole purpoſe of fatiguing them into a compliance with his meaſures.

ANS. There is ſomething ſo truly ridiculous in this article, that it is hardly poſſible to anſwer it with any becoming gravity. At the firſt bluſh it looks as if inſerted by an enemy, as if intended to throw an air of ridicule on the declaration in general. Among reaſons to juſtify a national revolt, to find it gravely alleged, that the members of an aſſembly happened, once upon a time, to be ſtraitened in their apartments, and compelled to ſit on ſtrange ſeats, and to ſleep in ſtrange beds,—is, I believe, unexampled in the hiſtory of mankind. Sickly and feeble muſt be the conſtitution of that patriotiſm, which theſe hardſhips, —dreadful as they are,—could fatigue into a compliance with unpatriotic meaſures.

Let us however ſtate the fact to which the charge alludes.

Towards the latter end of the year 1769, his Majeſty received information from the Governor of Maſſachuſet's-bay, of frequent riots excited, and outrages committed, in the town of Boſton. His Majeſty was informed,—and the public acts and proceedings of the magiſtrates and council of the town confirm the truth of the information,—that theſe diſorders were not to be attributed ſolely to the diſpoſition of the lower claſs of the people, but that they were countenanced by thoſe to whom the adminiſtration of government was, by the conſtitution, entruſted. The Council refuſed to adviſe the Governor; the juſtices to co-operate with him in the ſuppreſſion of theſe diſorders. It ſhould be remarked too, that it was not at this particular moment that theſe diſorders commenced; they were of long continuance. Already had his Majeſty been under the neceſſity of ſtationing troops in the town, to preſerve the lives of his governor, and ſuch of his civil officers as recogniſed the authority of the King and Parliament.

Both theſe circumſtances might well be conſidered as objections to the holding of the general court at Boſton. By men who were ready to carp at any thing, the preſence of the troops might be repreſented at leaſt, if not really conſidered, as a reſtraint upon the freedom of debate; by men who wiſhed conſcientiouſly to diſcharge their duty, the dread of an inſulting mob, and the certainty of being unprotected againſt it, were real reſtraints.

For theſe reaſons, as well,—ſay the inſtructions to the Governor, "to obviate any objection on account of the troops, as to ſhow a proper reſentment of the behaviour of the inhabitants of Boſton,"—it was thought expedient that the Governor ſhould meet the general court at Cambridge. [xxxi. 368. 408.]

An addition there was to theſe inſtructions, which now, that it is the object of the congreſs to inſult his Majeſty, they think proper to ſuppreſs: but upon which then, when it was their object to blacken the Governor, they inſiſted with vehemence.—It was ſtill left to the Governor's direction, not to meet the aſſembly at Cambridge, "if he ſhould think"—ſo ſay the inſtructions—"there were reaſons to the contrary of ſuch a nature as to outweigh theſe conſiderations *."

See then to what this mighty charge

* For the facts here alledged, ſee proofs in Douglas's Summary, vol. 1. p. 215. &c. 376. &c. 489. &c.

* See the Boſton Gazette of June 12. 1775.

amounts:

amounts: —His Majeſty, deſirous, on the one hand, that the preſence of his troops ſhould not ſeem to reſtrain, and, on the other, that the outrages of an ungovernable mob ſhould not actually reſtrain, the freedom of debate, inſtructed his Governor to meet the general court at a place where both theſe objections would ceaſe.

ART. V. He has diſſolved repreſentatives houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly firmneſs his invaſions on the rights of the people.

ANS. To this article little can be ſaid. The charge contained in it amounts to nothing. It ſtates only, that his Majeſty has exerciſed a power, which has always been conſidered as inherent in the crown.

In England, as well as in America, the laws indeed have guarded, with anxious concern, againſt the power of the crown, to prolong beyond certain periods the exiſtence of the ſame repreſentative bodies; the power of ſhortening their exiſtence was never yet diſputed. We have already [69.] quoted one inſtance of its being exerciſed in America, by his late Majeſty; more might be adduced. Once, and but once, in England, was it thought expedient to rob the crown of this power. The attempt was made; it ſucceeded; and — mark the conſequence — the conſtitution periſhed.

To the exerciſe of the power itſelf, then, — the power of diſſolving the houſes of repreſentatives, whenever his Majeſty ſhall ſee fit, — they dare not object. To the particular inſtances in which his preſent Majeſty has exerciſed that power, what is their objection? It amounts only to this, that certain acts appeared in different points of view to his Majeſty and the houſes of repreſentatives. This power was exerciſed — ſays the congreſs — "becauſe the repreſentatives oppoſed, with manly firmneſs, his Majeſty's invaſions on the rights of the people." Could they ſay leſs? Could they acknowledge, that what they ſtigmatize as "invaſions on the rights of the people of America," were indeed only acts done in defence of the juſt rights of the parliament and people of Great Britain?

But which, after all, is true? Were the acts which the aſſemblies oppoſed, as it is boaſted, "with ſuch manly firmneſs," and for their oppoſition to which they were diſſolved, invaſions on the rights of the people? or were they only done in maintenance of the rights of the King and parliament? Was not the oppoſition of the aſſemblies to theſe acts, of ſuch a nature, and conducted in ſuch a manner, as not only to juſtify, but even compel, a diſſolution? To anſwer theſe queſtions, it will be neceſſary to examine and ſtate the cauſes for which they were diſſolved.

The firſt inſtance of the exerciſe of this power in the preſent reign, among the revolted colonies, was, I think, in the year 1768, in the colony of Maſſachuſet's. The occaſion was this. Offence, it ſeems, had been taken at an act of the Britiſh parliament, impoſing certain duties on certain goods imported into America; the produce of which duties was appropriated to the ſupport of the government of America. The leading men at Boſton thought it not enough, as private individuals, to enter into engagements, highly prejudicial to the commerce of G. Britain, and tending to defeat the proviſions of the act which had offended them; but they determined, if poſſible, to draw the other colonies into the ſame engagement: and to give a degree of dignity, as well as to inſure ſucceſs, to the meaſure, the invitation was to be made, not from individual to invidual, but by circular letters, written in the name, and ſigned by the Speaker, of the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's; and addreſſed to the Speaker and Aſſemblies of all the old colonies on the continent. In theſe letters it was declared, "That the rights of the colonies had been infringed by the King and parliament: — That the acts of the Britiſh parliament were inequitable: — That worſe was yet to be expected." The other colonies were invited to combine — (the congreſs will for once allow me the uſe of its own favourite term) in rendering the act ineffectual, and in bringing about its repeal. Unconſtitutional, illegal, unjuſtifiable, as ſuch a ſtep muſt appear; ſubverſive of all government as was the combination which this letter adviſed; deſtructive as it was of that ſubordination which had hitherto connected the colonies with G. Britain, of that peace and good order which are the cement of all ſociety, his Majeſty was unwilling to proceed with any degree of ſeverity againſt the authors of the letter. A door was opened for an honourable

nourable retreat. His Majeſty was willing to conſider the reſolution which gave birth to the circular letter, as an act which had been obtained by ſurpriſe, at the end of a ſeſſion, in a thin houſe. He therefore contented himſelf, with ordering his governor, to require the ſucceeding aſſembly to reſcind the reſolution; and to declare its diſapprobation of, and diſſent to, ſo raſh and haſty a proceeding. By a compliance with this requiſition, —as ſome among the Americans, at that time, honeſtly confeſſed, —they might have retrieved this haſty ſtep, "with a full ſaving of all their rights and privileges [xxx. 632.]." So far from complying with it; ſo far from adopting the expedient, ſo kindly held out to them, they rejected it with ſcorn. They boaſted, that the reſolution was made by a great majority of a full ſeſſion: they went farther, they adopted the meaſure, they maintained its legality. In vain did the Governor urge them to a compliance with his Majeſty's requiſition; in vain did he forewarn them, that a diſſolution muſt be the conſequence of their obſtinate refuſal. They perſiſted; they would not retreat, they would not reſcind: nay, as if their conduct were free, not only from the taint of guilt, but even from the breath of ſuſpicion, they determined, that it muſt have been miſrepreſented; that this could have been done by the governor alone; and therefore, inſtead of reſcinding the reſolution, they were preparing a petition for the removal of the governor, who had dared to ſignify his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the reſolution ſhould be reſcinded *. —Then indeed, —when all matters of a public and private nature lying before the general court, were now fully conſidered, and decided; when all then propoſed to be done, was done; —ſave only this new inſult which they meant to offer to the crown; —this factious aſſembly was diſſolved. [xxx. 441, 3.].

The aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's was again diſſolved in the year 1774, for aſſuming to itſelf the right peculiar to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, of impeaching, and for attributing to the council the right peculiar to the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, of receiving and trying impeachments [xxxvi. 248.]. Had this pretenſion been allowed, what would have been the conſequence? The council would ſoon have erected itſelf into a court of appeal in dernier reſort. The judicial power, denied by an expreſs act of the Britiſh parliament [xxxvi. 456.] to the Houſe of Lords in Ireland, would have been aſſumed by the council of every little province in America. Was this too an invaſion of the rights of the people of America? Or was it only the maintaining of the rights of the Britiſh parliament?

In the ſame year, the aſſembly of Virginia was diſſolved for practices little ſhort of treaſon; for voting the acts of the Britiſh parliament injurious to the rights of America; for appointing days of faſt and humiliation, to implore the divine grace to give them one heart and one mind, in reſiſting thoſe acts; for forming illegal combinations to ſupport the Boſtonians in their reſiſtance. [xxxvi. 288.].

In the ſame year, yet another aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's was diſſolved, for ſending committees to the congreſs; for taking on itſelf the whole power of Governor, council, and aſſemblies; for levying taxes by its own ſole authority; for appropriating, by its own ſole authority, the taxes to the purpoſe of furniſhing ſalaries to men deputed to aſſiſt at an aſſembly unknown to the law. [xxxvi. 357.].

In the act of the Britiſh parliament which gave riſe to theſe proceedings, there was no invaſion of the rights of the people. Nothing was done by it, but what parliament had been accuſtomed to do. In the mode of reſiſting it, there was a manifeſt invaſion of the rights of the crown, of the parliament, and even of the conſtituent branches of their own legiſlatures. Under theſe circumſtances, what was his Majeſty to do? There have been reigns, and thoſe not the leaſt popular in our hiſtory, when the offenſive votes would have been taken off the file; when the aſſembly would not have been required, but the governor would have been commanded, to reſcind them. His Majeſty purſued a milder meaſure. The offence had been unprovoked; he propoſed, that the return to duty ſhould be voluntary: they rejected the offer; they would

* Their next ſtep, perhaps, would have been, a petition that his Majeſty would be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to remove his ſelf from being their King, for having dared to exerciſe a power inherent in his crown.—And his tyrannical refuſal would have lengthened the alarming articles of their Declaration.

would not return. What could he do leſs than diſſolve them? Either the Britiſh parliament muſt repeal its acts, or their aſſemblies muſt reſcind their reſolution. The conſtitutional authority of the one, could not ſtand with the aſſumed authority of the others; they refuſed to reſcind; his Majeſty was reduced to the alternative of diſſolving the parliament of Britain, or the aſſemblies of America. And indeed it deſerves remark, that the partiſans of America in England, at that time, did not ceaſe to beſiege the throne with addreſſes, and remonſtrances, and demands, couched under the name of petitions, to diſſolve the Britiſh parliament, for having maintained the rights of G. Britain; whilſt they imputed it as a crime to have diſſolved American aſſemblies, for having invaded theſe rights. Surely theſe men think, that the conſtitution has veſted the power of diſſolving in the hands of the crown, on purpoſe that it may be exerciſed, not in conformity — but in direct contradiction — to the judgement of the crown.

ART. VI. He has refuſed, for a long time, after ſuch diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe; the ſtate remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within.

ANS. In ſome colonies, the time of ſummoning the general courts is left to the diſcretion of the King in council; in others, there are ſtated periods, at the expiration of which, they are, by law, to be ſummoned. As to the firſt, in exerciſing his own judgement, with the advice of the privy council, his Majeſty has done only what the conſtitution ſuppoſes him to do. As to the latter, it will be ſufficient to aſk, whether his Majeſty deferred the ſummons beyond the periods fixed by the conſtitution? That he did, is what the congreſs dares not aſſert. Where then is the charge? His Majeſty exerciſed his diſcretion, as to the time of ſummoning the general courts, in the manner, and for the ends, preſcribed by the conſtitution.

For it ſhould be remembered, that this delay in aſſembling other, was the neceſſary conſequence of having diſſolved the former, aſſemblies. — Why had they been diſſolved? For bold incroachments on the rights of the parliament and people of G. Britain. Would it have been conſiſtent, would it have been prudent, to have iſſued writs for the ſummoning of a new aſſembly, whilſt the people and their repreſentatives were inflamed with the notion, that, in incroaching on the rights of Britain, they were only defending their own? Was it not more conſiſtent, more prudent, to give time for this madneſs to ſubſide? to leave the electors at leiſure to reflect on the probable tendency of the conduct of their repreſentatives?

The conſequences drawn by the congreſs from this charge, are too ſingular to paſs unnoticed. For, in the firſt place, theſe great ſtateſmen, and acute legiſlators, have diſcovered, that by this refuſal of his Majeſty to call a new court, before the conſtitution required it to be called, "the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe."

This maxim, I preſume, is general; as good on one ſide of the Atlantic, as on the other. Hence then we learn, that, in this country, during the annual prorogations, and between the ſeptennial diſſolution of one, and the election of another, parliament, the legiſlative powers return to the good people of England. They may repeal all the laws enacted by parliament, — impoſe new teſts, create new offences, invent new puniſhments: A diſcovery which will not fail to aſtoniſh, as well my Lords the Judges, as the writers on our law.

In the next place, they have diſcovered, that during this interval, "the ſtate" — meaning the reſpective colonies — "remained expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within."

As to the danger of invaſion from without, how the diſſolution of their general courts ſhould invite, or their being aſſembled ſhould repel it, is more than I am able to conceive: — *Non tali auxilio, — Non his defenſoribus*, — muſt this ungrateful country ſecure itſelf from foreign invaſion. Thoſe invaſions have been repelled, have been for ever prevented, by the courage of that people, by laviſhing the treaſures and the blood of that nation, by the armies, the victories, and the treaties, of that prince, whom they now ſo ungratefully revile.

As to the danger of convulſions within,

in, ſo far were their aſſemblies from repelling, that it was their ſa ious reſolves which excited, cheriſhed—in the eyes of a deluded multitude, more than legaliſed,—almoſt ſanctified them.

ART. VII. He has, &c. [*To be continued.*]

Of Scotoſcopy, or ſeeing in the dark.

Mr URBAN, *Feb.* 1777.

THE fox, being of the dog-kind, has, what they call, a very good *noſe*, and is able to purſue his prey in the night by the ſcent. His eyes alſo, I apprehend, are of ſuch a ſtructure, that he can ſee with very little light, which is further uſeful to him in reſpect of taking his prey at midnight. The caſe muſt be the ſame with the wolf, and ſeveral other beaſts, who, being night-prowlers, are endowed with the faculties both of ſmelling, and ſeeing by twilight, (for I muſt not ſay in the dark), in a very eminent degree.

But now there are ſome animals, cats and owls, for inſtance, who do not excel in their noſes, that we know of, but when in the barn catch their prey in the night-time entirely by ſight. The organs of this ſenſe are in them of a particular conſtruction, and ſo adapted to the purpoſe of getting their living by night, and with a very ſmall portion of light, that it is really very wonderful. And I have read of ſome men who could ſee much better than others in the night, ſo as to approach, in this reſpect, nearly to the cat, the owl, or the bat.—*Derham, Phyſ. Theol. p.* 102.

What I infer from theſe curſory remarks on Natural Hiſtory, is this, that I much wonder our opticians, who have taken ſo much pains in improving the teleſcope, the microſcope, and the ſpectacles, have never turned their thoughts towards aiding and aſſiſting us in regard to *ſcotoſcopy*, or ſeeing in the night. Certainly this would be a moſt uſeful invention, as ſubſervient to the poſt boy, the poſtilion, the carrier, ſhips at ſea, all the inhabitants in the northern parts of the globe, and, in ſhort, to all thoſe who have occaſion to travel, or whoſe buſineſs requires them to labour, in the night. Opticians are not unacquainted with the ſtructure of the eye; they know that minutely, all the coats and humours, ſo that one would ſuppoſe they could divine what glaſſes would beſt ſuit us for this purpoſe, or by experiments could eaſily find them out. Wherefore, Sir, to conclude, I would propoſe that the Society of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures, ſhould offer a good premium for the encouragement of an invention of this ſort.

Yours, &c. T. ROW.

AMERICA. [21.]

From the London Gazette.

"*Admiralty-office, Feb.* 15. His Majeſty's ſhip the Experiment arrived at Plymouth on the 9th inſtant, with a letter from Commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

"*Chatham, Rhode-iſland harbour, Jan.* 7. 1777.

SIR, In conſequence of orders from the Viſcount Howe, I have ſent the Aſia and Experiment to England. Nothing very material has happened ſince my letter of the 11th paſt by the Mercury [11.]. The Continental fleet is in Providence river, beyond our reach at preſent; and in addition to the laſt liſt I ſent, there are, as I am informed, about fifteen ſmall privateer-ſloops from 8 to 12 guns. The 18th December I retook the Betty tranſport: ſhe came in here by miſtake, and endeavoured to puſh by us, the wind being weſt, and blowing ſtrong. She was taken the 5th December by the Alfred, having parted company the day before with his Majeſty's ſhip the Flora. And the 28th a ſmall privateer of 8 guns appearing off this port, the Cerberus ſlipt after her: the privateer eſcaped; but the Cerberus returned, the 1ſt inſtant, with two prizes, and one brig retaken, as per liſt incloſed.—I am, &c.

P. PARKER.

Liſt of American veſſels taken and retaken by his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Commodore Sir Peter Parker.

Dec. 7. 1776. The ſhip Polly, Robert Nelſon maſter, 160 tons, from North Carolina, bound to Liſbon.

Dec. 18. The Betty, James Sutton maſter, from Spaniſh river, Cape Breton, to New York.

Dec 29. The Succeſs, Giles Pierce maſter, 36 tons, from Charleſtown, South Carolina, to Providence.

Dec 29. The Betty, J. Brice maſter, 120 tons, from Jamaica to Londonderry.

Dec. 30. The Liberty, Solomon Phipps maſter, from New London to the Weſt Indies.

Chatham, Rhode-iſland harbour, Jan. 7. 1777. P. PARKER."

"*Whitehall, Feb.* 25. His Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, which arrived at Portſmouth the 23d inſtant, has brought from New York diſpatches from General Sir William Howe and Governor Tryon to Lord

Lord George Germaine, of which the following are extracts.

Gen. Howe to Lord George Germaine.

"*New York, Dec.* 20. I have the honour to incloſe an extract of a letter from Lt-Gen. Clinton, containing advice of his being in poſſeſſion of Rhode-iſland without any loſs to his Majeſty's troops [11.]. The ſeaſon may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence; but, if practicable, I am confident the attempt will be made: the advantages to be derived from this acquiſition are nevertheleſs very important.

In Jerſey, upon the approach of the van of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunſwick by a forced march, on the 1ſt inſtant, the enemy went off moſt precipitately to Prince-town; and had they not prevented the paſſage of the Rariton, by breaking a part of Brunſwick bridge, ſo great was the confuſion among them, that their army muſt inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My firſt deſign extending no further than to get and keep poſſeſſion of Eaſt Jerſey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunſwick; which occaſioned him to diſcontinue his purſuit: but finding the advantages that might be gained by puſhing on to the Delaware, and the poſſibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunſwick was reinforced, and on the 6th I joined his Lordſhip with the 4th brigade of Britiſh under the command of Maj.-Gen. Grant. On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's corps, the guards excepted, who were left at Brunſwick, marched to Prince-town, which the enemy had quitted on the ſame day. This corps marched in two diviſions on the 8th; the firſt, advancing to Trenton, reached the Delaware ſoon after the enemy's rear-guard had croſſed. Their main army having paſſed the preceding day and night, took poſt on the other ſide of the river.

Lord Cornwallis, with the rear-diviſion, halted at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, and marched at one o' clock next morning to Corriels Ferry, thirteen miles higher up the Delaware, in ſome expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, ſufficient to paſs the river: but in this he was diſappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to deſtroy, or to ſecure on the ſouth ſide, all the boats that could poſſibly be employed for this purpoſe.

The paſſage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his Lordſhip took poſt at Pennington; in which place and Trenton the two diviſions remained until the 14th; when the weather having become too ſevere to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their reſpective ſtations. The chain, I own, is rather too extenſive; but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and truſting to the almoſt general ſubmiſſion of the country to the ſouthward of this chain, and to the ſtrength of the corps placed in the advanced poſts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect ſecurity. Lord Cornwallis having deſired to return to Britain, the command in Jerſey is given to Maj.-Gen. Grant, in whoſe approved good conduct I place the greateſt confidence.

I cannot too much commend Lord Cornwallis's good ſervices during this campaign, and particularly the ability and conduct he diſplayed in the purſuit of the enemy from Fort Lee to Trenton, a diſtance exceeding eighty miles; in which he was well ſupported by the ardour of his corps, who chearfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By preſſing the rebels ſo cloſe, they had not time to deſtroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their ſtores; by which a large quantity of proviſions, and plenty of forage, have been ſecured.

During Lord Cornwallis's ſtay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons from the 16th regiment was ſent out to gain intelligence of a corps under the command of General Lee, reported to be in Morris county on their way to croſs the Delaware at Alexandria. Lt-Col. Harcourt deſired the direction of this detachment; and learning, as he proceeded, the ſituation of this corps, conſiſting of 2000 men, and of Gen. Lee's head-quarters, he contrived, by infinite addreſs and gallantry, to get to his houſe undiſcovered by the guard, ſurrounded it, and, overcoming all their reſiſtance, made the General a priſoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not eſcape his Majeſty's gracious attention, it is needleſs for me to recommend

Lt-Col. Harcourt to the King's notice upon this occaſion.

I muſt alſo mention the ſignal ſervices of Sir William Erſkine, in his department of quartermaſter-general, whoſe indefatigable zeal has eminently contributed to the ſucceſs of this campaign. Nor muſt I omit Major Maitland, of the corps of marines, who has the command of the 2d battalion of light infantry, in which he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf much to his honour.

The time of ſervice for which moſt of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their preſent ſtrength, from a review of the lateſt intelligence received, is about 8000 on the ſouth ſide of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; 500 militia embodied in Morris county, New Jerſey; and about 3000 at Pecks Kill, North Caſtle, and the ſmaller poſts in this province. Maj.-Gen. Robertſon, who ſerved the campaign by his Majeſty's permiſſion, will return to Britain by the earlieſt opportunity."

Gen. Howe to Lord George Germaine.

"*New York, Dec.* 29. On the 25th inſtant, in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from the poſt of Trenton, where Colonel Rall commanded, with three battalions of Heſſians, fifty chaſſeurs, and twenty light dragoons, having with them ſix field-pieces; which party was beaten back. On the ſucceeding morning, at ſix o'clock, the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the poſt. Col. Rall, having received intelligence of their deſign, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to ſupport an advanced picket. This picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into ſome diſorder, which occaſioned them to retire upon the other battalions. No advantage being taken of this, they recovered themſelves, and the whole formed in front of the village.

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this ſituation; and Col. Rall moved forward to attack them, with the regiments of Loſsberg and Rall; in which attack Col. Rall was wounded, and the regiments were made priſoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphauſen, and alſo made that corps priſoners.

Some few officers, and about 200 men of the brigade, with the chaſſeurs, and a party of dragoons, retreated to Col. Donop's corps at Burdenton, ſix miles diſtant. Several officers were wounded, and about forty men killed and wounded.

This misfortune ſeems to have proceeded from Col. Rall's quitting his poſt, and advancing to the attack, inſtead of defending the village.

The rebels recroſſed the river Delaware immediately, with the priſoners and cannon that they had taken."

Gen. Howe to Lord George Germaine.

"*New York, Jan.* 5. 1777. In conſequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton on the 26th of laſt month, and the neceſſity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from thence to Jerſey on the 1ſt inſtant, and reached Princetown that night; to which place Gen. Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunſwick and Hillſborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and from the militia of Pennſylvania, had repaſſed the Delaware into Jerſey.

On the 2d Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel-army being poſted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of Lt-Col. Mawhood, at Princetown, and the 2d brigade with Brig-Gen. Leſlie at Maidenhead. — On the approach of the Britiſh troops, the enemy's forward poſts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a ſtrong poſition, behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night of the 2d the enemy quitted this ſituation, and marching by Allen's-town, and from thence to Prince-town, fell in on the morning of the 3d with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brig.-Gen. Leſlie at Maidenhead.

Lt-Col. Mawhood, not being apprehenſive of the enemy's ſtrength, attacked and beat back the troops that firſt preſented themſelves to him; but finding them at length very ſuperior to him in numbers, he puſhed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brig.-Gen. Leſlie. The 55th regiment retired, by the way of Hillſborough, to Brunſwick; and the enemy proceeding immediately to Prince-town, the 40th regiment alſo retired to Brunſwick.

The loſs upon this occaſion to his Ma-

jeſty's

jesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing; Capt. Leslie of the 17th is among the few killed; and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the inclosed return. Capt. Philips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beset between Brunswick and Prince-town by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner; which is a mode of war the enemy seem from several late instances to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a General Mercer from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lt-Col. Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis.—His Lordship finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occasioned by Col. Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Prince-town, retreated by King's-town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky Hill, to throw themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick; and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elisabeth-town, Maj.-Gen. Vaughan has that command."

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the following corps of his Majesty's Forces, in the Jerseys. Friday, Jan. 3. 1777.

17th reg. 1 captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, missing.

40th reg. 1 lieutenant, wounded; 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, missing.

55th reg. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, missing.

Total. 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 4 drummers, 187 rank and file, missing.

W. HOWE.

Hon. Capt. Leslie, of the 17th reg. of foot, killed.

Capt. Philips, of the 35th, grenadiers, killed, on his way to join the battalion.

N. B. Since the above return many of the men missing have joined their corps.

It appears by the Mustermaster-General Sir George Osborn's return of the Hessian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December at Trenton, that the prisoners and missing amounted to about 700."

Gov. Tryon to Lord George Germaine.

"*New York, Dec.* 24. 1776. On the 10th instant I reviewed the militia of Queen's county, at Hampstead, when 820 men were mustered; and on Thursday following I saw the Suffolk militia, at Brookhaven, where near 800 men appeared; to all of whom, as well as to the militia of Queen's county, I had, in my presence, an oath of allegiance and fidelity administered.

I took much pains in explaining to the people (having formed them into circles) the iniquitous arts, &c. that had been practised on their credulity, to seduce and mislead them; and I had the satisfaction to observe among them, a general return of confidence in government. A very large majority of the inhabitants of Queen's county have, indeed, stedfastly maintained their loyal principles, as have small districts in Suffolk county.

Three companies, I learned, had been raised out of Suffolk county, for the rebel-army; most of whom, I was made to understand, would quit that service if they could get home.

I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, through the whole of this tour I did not hear the least murmur of discontent, but a general satisfaction expressed at my coming among them: and to judge from the temper and disposition I perceived in them, there is not the least apprehension of any farther commotions from the inhabitants on Long island. All are industrious in bringing to market what provisions the island affords.

While on Long island I gave certificates to near 300 men, who signed the declaration prescribed by the King's commissioners proclamation of the 30th November last [10.]. Large bodies of the people

people have already taken the benefit of the grace therein offered them."

From the Congreſs Gazette.

"This morning the Congreſs received the following letter from General Waſhington.

"*Head Quarters, New Town, Dec.* 27. 1776.

SIR, I have the pleaſure of congratulating you upon the ſucceſs of an enterpriſe, which I had formed againſt a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and was executed yeſterday morning. The evening of the 25th, I ordered the troops intended for this purpoſe to parade the back of M'Kenky's Ferry, that they might begin to paſs as ſoon as it grew dark; imagining that we ſhould be able to throw them all over, with the neceſſary artillery, by twelve o' clock, that we might eaſily arrive at Trenton by five o'clock in the morning, the diſtance being about nine miles: but the quantity of ice made that night, impeded the paſſage of the boats ſo much, that it was three o' clock before the artillery could be got over, and near four when the troops took up the line of march. I formed my detachment into two diviſions; one to march up the the lower, or river road; the other by the upper, or Pennington road. As the diviſions had nearly the ſame diſtance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the outguards, to puſh directly into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. The upper diviſion arrived at the enemy's advanced poſt exactly at eight o' clock; and, in three minutes after, I found, from the fire in the lower road, that the other diviſion had alſo got up. The outguards made but a ſmall oppoſition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a conſtant retreating fire behind houſes. We preſently ſaw their main body formed; but from their motions they ſeemed undetermined how to act. Being hard preſſed by our troops, who had already got poſſeſſion of half their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road on their right, leading to Prince-town; but perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them. Finding from our diſpoſition that they were ſurrounded, and muſt inevitably be cut to pieces if they made any further reſiſtance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that ſubmitted in this manner were 23 officers and 886 men. Col. Rall, the commanding officer, and ſeven others were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many were killed, but I fancy about 20 or 30, as they never made any regular ſtand. Our loſs was very trifling indeed, only four officers, and one or two privates wounded. I find the detachment of the enemy conſiſted of three regiments of Heſſians, Hanſpauch, Knyphauſen, and Rall, amounting to 1500 men, and a troop of Britiſh light horſe. Immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all thoſe who were not killed or taken, puſhed directly down the road towards Burdenton. Theſe would likewiſe have fallen into our hands, could my plan immediately have been carried into execution. General Erving was to have croſſed before day at Trenton ferry, and taken poſſeſſion of a bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was ſo great, that though he did every thing in his power to effect it, he could not get over; and finding it impoſſible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to deſiſt. I am fully confident, that could the troops under Generals Erving and Cadwallader have paſſed the river, I ſhould have been able, with their aſſiſtance, to have driven the enemy from all their poſts below Trenton; but the number I had with me, being inferior to thoſe below me, and a ſtrong battalion of light infantry being at Prince-town above me, I thought it moſt prudent to return the ſame evening with the priſoners, and the artillery we had taken. We found no ſtores of any conſequence in the town. — In juſtice to the officers and men, I muſt add, that their behaviour on this occaſion reflects the higheſt honour upon them. The difficulty of paſſing the river in a very ſevere night, and their march through a violent ſtorm of ſnow and hail, did not in the leaſt abate their ardour; but when they came to charge, each ſeemed to vie with the other in puſhing forward; and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I ſhould do injuſtice to the other. Capt. Baylor, my firſt aid-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver this to you; and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars. His ſpirited behaviour, upon every occaſion, requires me to recommend him to your particular notice. — I have the honour to be, &c. G. WASHINGTON."

(Publiſhed by authority.)

"Baltimore

"*Baltimore, Jan.* 1. 1777. Yeſterday congreſs received the following intelligence from the council of ſafety, as coming from "an officer of diſtinction in the army."

"*Head Quarters, Newtown, Bucks county, Dec.* 27.

It was determined, ſome days ago, that our army ſhould paſs over to Jerſey at three different places, and attack the enemy. Accordingly about 2500 men and 20 braſs field-pieces, with Gen. Waſhington at their head, and Maj.-Gen. Sullivan and Gen. Green in command of two diviſions, paſſed over on the night of Chriſtmas, and about three o'clock a. m. were on their march by two routes towards Trenton. The night was ſleety and cold, and the road ſlippery; ſo that it was day-break when we were two miles from Trenton: but happily the enemy were not appriſed of our deſign; and our advance-party were on their guards at half a mile from town, where Gen. Sullivan and Gen. Green's diviſion ſoon came into the ſame road.

Their guard gave our advance-party ſeveral ſmart fires as we drove them: but we ſoon got two field-pieces at play, and ſeveral others in a ſmall time, and one of our columns puſhed down on the right, while the other advanced on the left, into the town. The enemy, conſiſting of about 1500 Heſſians under Col. Rall, formed, and made ſome ſmart fires from their muſquetry and ſix field-pieces; but our people preſſing from every quarter, drove them from their cannon. They retired towards a field behind a piece of woods up the creek from Trenton, and formed in two bodies; which I expected would have brought on a ſmart action from our troops, who had formed very near them; but at that inſtant, as I came in full view of them from the back of the woods with Gen. Waſhington, an officer informed him, that one party had grounded their arms, and ſurrendered priſoners. The other ſoon followed their example, except a part which had got off in the hazy weather towards Prince-town. Their light horſe made off on our firſt approach. — Too much praiſe cannot be given to the officers and men of every regiment, who ſeemed to vie with each other, and by their active, ſpirited behaviour, they ſoon put an honourable iſſue to this glorious day.

You may rejoice and be exceeding glad at this intelligence of our ſucceſs, which I hope and believe will prevent the enemy from paſſing the river.

We took three ſtandards, ſix fine braſs cannon, and near 1000 ſtand of arms. They muſt have had about 20 or 30 killed.

I was immediately ſent off with the priſoners to M'Conkey's ferry, and have got about 750 ſafe in town and a few miles from hence, on this ſide the ferry, viz. one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, ſeven lieutenants, and eight enſigns. We left Col. Rall, the commandant, wounded, on his parole, and ſeveral other officers and wounded men, at Trenton. We loſt but two of our men that I can hear of, a few wounded, and one brave officer, Capt. Waſhington, who aſſiſted in ſecuring their artillery, ſhot in both hands. Indeed every officer and private behaved well, and it was a fortunate day to our arms, which I the more rejoice at, having had an active part in it. The ſucceſs of this day will greatly animate our friends, and add freſh courage to our new army, which, when formed, will be ſufficient to ſecure us from the depredations or inſults of our enemy.

Gen. Erving's diviſion could not paſs at Trenton for the ice, which alſo impeded Gen. Cadwallader paſſing over with all his cannon and the militia, though part of his troops were over; and if the whole could have paſſed, we ſhould have ſwept the coaſt of Philadelphia.

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

Return of the priſoners taken at Trenton the 26th of December 1776, by the army under the command of his Excellency Gen. Waſhington.

Regiment of *Anſpach.*

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 38 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 9 muſicians, 9 officers' ſervants, 206 rank and file.

Regiment of *Knyphauſen.*

1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 25 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 6 officers' ſervants, 258 rank and file.

Regiment of *Rall.*

1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 2 ſurgeons mates, 25 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 4 muſicians, 9 officers ſervants, 244 rank and file.

Regiment of *Artillery.*

1 lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, 1 officer's ſervant, 32 rank and file.

Total.— 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 ma-

3 majors, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 enſigns, 2 ſurgeons, 92 ſerjeants, 20 drummers, 13 muſicians, 25 officers ſervants, 740 rank and file.—922 priſoners.

6 double fortified braſs three-pounders, with carriages complete.

3 ammunition-waggons.

As many muſkets, bayonets, cartouch-boxes, as there are priſoners.

12 drums, 4 colours.

Extracts from letters.

"*New York, Jan.* 2. Yeſterday Gen. Lee and Col. Robert Livinſtone were brought to town from the Jerſeys, and confined in the old city-hall. They were taken in the houſe of Capt. Richards, about a mile from Trenton. I went this morning to the city-hall to ſee my relation poor Livinſtone; but he made my heart ach to ſee him weep and lament. He ſaid he would have made his peace agreeable to the commiſſioners proclamation ſome time ago, but Gen. Lee adviſed him to keep his hands clear of it, as it was only a trap to kidnap people."

Sir James Baird, of the 71ſt, writes, from Brunſwick, Dec. 17. "On the 13th of this month, Col. Harcourt, with thirty of the Queen's light dragoons, my company, and another of the 71ſt regiment, went out on a reconnoitring party; and, being informed, by a rebel-officer, whom we took priſoner, of the houſe where Gen. Lee was quartered, we marched towards it; and, as ſoon as we came within ſight of it, the light dragoons went on at the gallop, and ſurrounded the houſe, then fired immediately into it; upon which, Gen. Lee came running to the door, and begged to ſpare his life; which Col. Harcourt granted, and ordered him to get inſtantly on horſeback, then brought him to the place where the reſt of our regiment was. There he dined with us, and, after dinner, was ſent to the head quarters."

Many accounts from New York concur in beſtowing the higheſt encomiums upon the Engliſh light dragoons in the attack upon Trenton. Theſe brave fellows were only twenty in number, and being ſurrounded by a large body of the rebels, determined neither to give nor take quarter; and, at length, by one deſperate effort, cut their way through three lines of the enemy; and, with the loſs of four of their companions, joined the chaſſeurs, and retired in good order to Burdenton.

"*New York, Jan.* 13. By the neareſt calculation that can be formed, the rebels, in the courſe of the laſt year, did not loſe by ſickneſs and battle leſs than 25,000 men."

"Iſaac Pearſon, Eſq; endeavouring to paſs through the Jerſeys, in his way to New York, was laſt week murdered by ſome of the rebellious banditti who infeſt the public roads between this city and Philadelphia."

"Cornet Geary, (ſon of Adm. Geary), of Burgoyne's light dragoons, had been out with a ſmall party to Fleming-town; and on his return, in paſſing through a hollow way by the ſide of a wood, he was told, that a rebel was levelling at him on a rail: he leaned forward on his horſe to eſcape the ſhot, but received that or ſome other (for a volley was fired) in his forehead, and fell dead from his horſe. The dragoons fired two rounds, and attempted to bring off the body; but the villains kept within cover, and being many in number, kept a conſtant fire, ſo that the dragoons were fain to return without the body of the young gentleman."

"PROCLAMATION.

By Major-General James Robertſon.

Whereas there is ground to believe, that the rebels, not ſatisfied with the deſtruction of part of the city [xxxviii. 549. 582.], entertain deſigns of burning the reſt; and it is thought that a watch, to inſpect all the parts of the city, to apprehend incendiaries, and to ſtifle fires before they riſe to a dangerous height, might be a neceſſary and proper means to prevent ſuch a calamity:

Many of the principal inhabitants have applied to me to form ſuch a watch, and have all offered to watch in perſon.

I do therefore require and direct, that all perſons may take a part in this matter, and turn out to watch when called for. A ſenſe of duty and intereſt will lead all good ſubjects and citizens cheerfully to give their attendance.

Any who refuſe to take a part in preſerving the city, will be judged unworthy to inhabit it.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Major-General, Commander in New York."

Copy of GENERAL ORDERS.

"*January* 10. 1777.

The owners of public houſes, having ſailors or ſoldiers in their houſes after eight o' clock, will be committed to the Pro-

Provoſt, and the furniture of their houſes forfeited; and the fires and lights are to be out out in all public houſes at nine at night.

WILLIAM BAMFORD, Town-Major."

"*New York, Dec.* 30. On Sunday laſt, the 7th regiment of foot, which was taken at St John's [xxxvii. 653.], marched into town, having been exchanged for rebel priſoners."

"*London, Feb.* 27. By a gentleman from Philadelphia we learn, that the rebel-army have begun to throw up breaſt-works in ſeveral places about that city, contrary to the will of the inhabitants; that but thirteen members of the whole congreſs, which originally conſiſted of above fifty, were to be found to carry on buſineſs; and that they had packed up their minutes and other papers in four large cheſts, and retired to Baltimore in Maryland."

When Gen. Clinton was in Rhode iſland, the provincial army in and about Providence amounted to 13,000 men, (viz. at Providence 2000, Briſtol 2000, Howland's Ferry 1500, Greenwich 2000, Connecticut 4000, Neighbouring Towns 1500), within twenty miles of each other; but, from a want of cloathing, and the common neceſſaries of life, they were daily deſerting.—— The following is a liſt of the force under Sir Peter Parker and Gen. Clinton.

Sea-Forces.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Chatham,	50	Sir Peter Parker. Capt Cauldfield.
Preſton,	50	Com Hotham. Capt Uppleby.
Centurion,	50	Capt. Braithwaite.
Renown,	50	Banks.
Experiment,	50	Wallace.
Ambuſcade,	36	Macartney.
Prune,	36	Ferguſon.
Diamond,	32	Fielding.
Emerald,	28	Cauldwell.
Cerberus,	28	Symons.
Carysfoit.	28	Fanſhaw.
Sphynx,	20	Hunt.
King-Fiſher ſloop,	6	Græme.

Land-Forces.

Britiſh regiments: —— 10th, 22d, 37th, 38th, 43d, 52d, 54th, 63d, and 140 cavalry, making in the whole	4002
Heſſian troops, - -	3098
Total,	7100

The following are ſaid to have been the ſtations of Gen. Howe's army on the 6th of January 1777.

At New York: The firſt brigade of Britiſh, conſiſting of the 4th, 15th, 27th, and 45th regiments; a ſquadron of light dragoons of the 17th; and three Heſſian regiments, viz. Hereditary Prince, Caſſel, and Donop.

At Harlem: The ſixth brigade, Britiſh, conſiſting of the 23d, 44th, and 6th regiments, and a brigade of Heſſians.

At Amboy: 33d and 71ſt regiments, the remains of 7th and 76th regiments, a detatchment of dragoons, and the Waldeck regiment.

At Brunſwick: The guards, grenadiers, and light infantry: Second brigade, Britiſh; conſiſting of the 5th, 28th, 35th, and 49th regiments: Fourth brigade, Britiſh; conſiſting of the 17th, 40th, 46th, and 55th regiments; and the 42d regiment, which is not brigaded: Alſo Donop's corps, Heſſian grenadiers, and chaſſeurs.

At Bergen: The 57th regiment, ordered to Amboy, and preparing to embark.

At Rhode Iſland: Third and fifth brigades of Britiſh; conſiſting of the 10th, 37th, 38th, and 52d; of the 22d, 43d, 54th, and 63d regiments; a battalion of grenadiers, and one of light infantry; a troop of light dragoons; a detatchment of artillery, and two brigades of Heſſians.

This account ſhews what places Gen. Howe is in poſſeſſion of, and what he is not; that in Jerſey he has only Brunſwick and Amboy, and in New York only New-York city and Harlem.

"*London, Feb.* 1. The following is the winter quarters of the Britiſh army in Canada.

Head quarters of the army, at Quebec.

General hoſpital of the royal artillery, which at preſent belongs to no brigade, are at Montreal; General Fraſer's corps of grenadiers and light infantry of the Britiſh troops, upon the ſouth ſide of the river St Laurence, at Le Prairie, Longeuil Boucher, Ville Varren, and Iſle Thereſe, Ver Cheris, Bouchard, Contre Creur, and Grand St Curs; the 24th regiment is in the ſame brigade.

Firſt brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Powell.—The left of the brigade: 53d regiment at Chamblee; and 31ſt regiment quartered in the Sorrel, at Beleuil, St Charles, St Dennis, St Anthony, St Curs, and Sorrel.—The right of the brigade: The 9th and 47th regiments

quartered at Iſle Jeſus, River de Prairie, St Duce Recollect, St Genevieve, and St Lawrant.

Second brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Hamilton.—The left of the brigade: The 21ſt regiment at St John's, and 62d regiment at Point Levey, &c. oppoſite to Quebec.—The right of the brigade: The 20th regiment at Iſle aux Noir, and 34th at Quebec.

The Brunſwick and Hanau troops quartered in the river St Lawrence, from Berthier to Three Rivers, and forty miles below Three Rivers, in the road to Quebec; Maclean's Royal Highlanders, emigrants, quartered at Chimige Bonne, and river Du China; Sir Jo. Johnſton's regiment, called the Royal New-Yorkers, at Lachine, La Point Clare, and St Ann; the 8th regiment of foot, in the back poſts of Canada."

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, The Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware river, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. [xxxvii. 665.]

[Theſe articles, after having been long weighed and diſcuſſed, line by line, in the congreſs, were at length reſolved on, and ſigned by all the delegates, the 4th of October 1776, at Philadelphia, and were immediately ſent to the ſeveral ſtates to be confirmed by them. This confirmation was not arrived from all of them on the departure of the ſhip by which Gen. Howe tranſmitted a copy of the Articles to Lord George Germaine.]

I. The thirteen ſtates above mentioned confederate themſelves under the title of The United States of America.

II. They contract, each in their own name, by the preſent conſtitution, a reciprocal treaty of alliance and friendſhip, for their common defence, for the maintenance of their liberties, and for their general and mutual advantage; obliging themſelves to aſſiſt each other againſt all violence that may threaten all or any one of them, and to repel in common all the attacks that may be levelled againſt all or any one of them, on account of religion, ſovereignty, commerce, or under any other pretext whatſoever.

III. Each ſtate reſerve to themſelves alone the excluſive right of regulating their internal government, and of framing laws in all matters that are not included in the articles of the preſent confederation, and which cannot any way prejudice the ſame.

IV. No ſtate in particular ſhall either ſend or receive embaſſies, begin any negotiations, contract any engagements, form alliances, or conclude treaties, with any king, prince, or power whatſoever, without the conſent of the united ſtates aſſembled in general congreſs.

No perſon inveſted with any poſt whatever under the authority of the united ſtates, or of any of them, whether he has appointments belonging to his employment, or whether it be a commiſſion purely confidential, ſhall be allowed to accept any preſents, gratuities, emoluments, nor any offices or titles of any kind whatever, from any kings, princes, or foreign powers.

And the general aſſembly of the united ſtates, nor any ſtate in particular, ſhall not confer any title of nobility.

V. Two, nor ſeveral of the ſaid ſtates, ſhall not have power to form alliances or confederations, nor conclude any private treaty among themſelves, without the conſent of the united ſtates aſſembled in general congreſs, and without the aim and duration of that private convention be exactly ſpecified in the conſent.

VI. No ſtate ſhall lay on any impoſts, nor eſtabliſh any duties whatever, the effects of which might alter, directly or indirectly, the clauſes of the treaties to be concluded hereafter by the aſſembly of the united ſtates with any kings, princes, or power whatever.

VII. There ſhall not be kept by any of the ſaid ſtates in particular, any veſſels or ſhips of war above the number judged neceſſary by the aſſembly of the united ſtates, for the defence of that ſtate, and its commerce; and there ſhall not be kept on foot in time of peace by any of the ſaid ſtates, any troops above the number determined by the aſſembly of the united ſtates, to guard the ſtrong places or forts neceſſary for the defence of that ſtate; but each ſtate ſhall always keep up a well-diſciplined militia, ſufficiently armed and equipped; and ſhall be careful to procure, and keep in conſtant readineſs in the public magazines, a ſufficient number of field-pieces and tents, with a proper quantity of ammunition and implements of war.

VIII. When any of the ſaid ſtates ſhall raiſe troops for the common defence, all the

the officers of the rank of colonel, and under, ſhall be appointed by the legiſlative body of the ſtate that ſhall have raiſed the troops, or in ſuch manner as that ſtate ſhall have judged proper to regulate the nominations; and when any vacancy happens in theſe poſts, they ſhall be filled up by the ſaid ſtate.

IX. All the expences of the war, and all other diſburſements that ſhall be made for the common defence or the general weal, and that ſhall be ordered by the aſſembly of the united ſtates, ſhall be paid out of the funds of a common treaſury.

That common treaſury ſhall be formed by the contribution of each of the aforeſaid ſtates, in proportion to the number of inhabitants of every age, ſex, or quality, except the Indians exempted from taxes in each ſtate; and in order to fix the quota of the contribution, every three years the inhabitants ſhall be numbered, in which enumeration the number of white people ſhall be diſtinguiſhed; and that enumeration ſhall be ſent to the aſſembly of the united ſtates.

The taxes appropriated to pay this quota, ſhall be laid and levied in the extent of each ſtate, by the authority and orders of its legiſlative body, within the time fixed by the aſſembly of the united ſtates.

X. Each of the ſaid ſtates ſhall ſubmit to the deciſions of the aſſembly of the united ſtates, in all matters or queſtions reſerved to that aſſembly by the preſent act of confederation.

XI. No ſtate ſhall engage in war without the conſent of the united ſtates aſſembled in congreſs, except in caſe of actual invaſion of ſome enemy, or from a certain knowledge of a reſolution taken by ſome Indian nation to attack them; and in that caſe only, in which the danger is too urgent to allow them time to conſult the other ſtates.

No particular ſtate ſhall give any commiſſion to veſſels, or other ſhips of war, nor any letter of marque or repriſal, till after a declaration of war made by the aſſembly of the united ſtates; and even in that caſe they ſhall be granted only againſt the kingdom or power whatever, or againſt the ſubjects of that kingdom, or of the power againſt which war ſhall have been ſo declared, and ſhall conform reſpecting theſe objects to the regulations made by the aſſembly of the united ſtates.

XII. In order to watch over the general intereſt of the united ſtates, and direct the general affairs, there ſhall be nominated every year, according to the form ſettled by the legiſlative body of each ſtate, a certain number of delegates, who ſhall ſit at Philadelphia, until the general aſſembly of the united ſtates ſhall have ordered otherwiſe; and the firſt Monday of November of each year, ſhall be the æra fixed for their meeting.

Each of the above-mentioned ſtates ſhall preſerve the right and power to recal, at any time whatever in the year, their delegates, or any one of them, and to ſend others in the room of them for the remainder of the year; and each of the ſaid ſtates ſhall maintain their delegates during the time of the general aſſembly, and alſo during the time they ſhall be members of the council of ſtate, of which mention ſhall be made hereafter.

XIII. Each ſtate ſhall have a vote for the deciſion of queſtions in the general aſſembly.

XIV. The general aſſembly of the united ſtates ſhall, alone and excluſively, have the right and power to decide of peace and war, except in the caſe mentioned in article XI.; to eſtabliſh rules for judging in all caſes the legitimacy of the prizes taken by ſea or land, and to determine the manner in which the prizes taken by the land or ſea forces, in the ſervice of the united ſtates, ſhall be divided or employed; to grant letters of marque or repriſal in time of peace; to appoint tribunals to take cogniſance of piracies, and all other capital crimes committed on the high ſeas; to eſtabliſh tribunals to receive appeals, and judge finally in all caſes of prizes; to ſend and receive ambaſſadors; to negotiate and conclude treaties and alliances; to decide all differences actually ſubſiſting, and that may ariſe hereafter, between two or ſeveral of the forementioned ſtates, about limits, juriſdictions, or any other cauſe whatſoever; to coin money, and fix its value and ſtandard; to fix the weights and meaſures throughout the whole extent of the united ſtates; to regulate commerce, and treat of all affairs with the Indians who are not members of any of the ſtates; to eſtabliſh and regulate the poſts from one ſtate to another, in the whole extent of the united ſtates; and to receive, on the letters and packets ſent by poſt, the neceſſary tax to defray the expence of that eſtabliſhment;

to appoint the general officers of the land-forces in the ſervice of the united ſtates; to give commiſſions to the other officers of the ſaid troops, who ſhall have been appointed by virtue of article VIII.; to appoint all the officers of marine in the ſervice of the united ſtates; to frame all the ordinances neceſſary for the government and diſcipline of the ſaid land and ſea forces; and to direct their operations.

The general aſſembly of the united ſtates ſhall be authoriſed to appoint a council of ſtate, and ſuch committees and civil officers as they ſhall judge neceſſary, for guiding and diſpatching the general affairs under their authority whilſt they remain ſitting; and, after their ſeparation, under the authority of the council of ſtate. They ſhall chuſe for preſident one of their members,—and for ſecretary the perſon whom they ſhall judge fit for that place; and they may adjourn at what time of the year, and to what place, they ſhall think proper. They ſhall have the right and power to determine and fix the ſums neceſſary to be raiſed, and the diſburſements neceſſary to be made; to borrow money, and to create bills on the credit of the united ſtates; to build and fit out fleets; to determine the number of troops to be raiſed or kept in pay; and to require of each of the foreſaid ſtates, to compoſe the army, a contingent proportioned to the number of its white inhabitants.—Theſe requiſitions of the general aſſembly ſhall be binding; and, in conſequence, the legiſlative body of each ſtate ſhall nominate the particular officers, levy the men, arm and equip them properly; and theſe officers and ſoldiers, thus armed and equipped, ſhall proceed to the place, and within the time, fixed by the general aſſembly.

But if the general aſſembly, from ſome particular circumſtances, ſhould think proper to exempt one or ſeveral of the ſtates from raiſing troops, or to demand of them leſs than their contingent, and ſhould, on the contrary, judge it convenient, that one, or ſeveral others, ſhould raiſe more than their contingent; the number extraordinary demanded, ſhall be raiſed, provided with officers, armed, and equipped, in the ſame manner as the contingent, unleſs the legiſlative body of that, or of thoſe of the ſtates to whom the requiſition ſhall have been made, ſhould deem it dangerous for themſelves to be drained of that number extraordinary; and in that caſe they ſhall furniſh no more than what they think compatible with their ſafety; and the officers and ſoldiers ſo raiſed and equipped, ſhall go to the place, and within the time, fixed by the general aſſembly.

The general aſſembly ſhall never engage in any war, nor grant letters of marque or reprizal in time of peace; nor contract any treaties of alliance, or other conventions, except to make peace; nor coin money, or regulate its value; nor determine or fix the ſums neceſſary to be raiſed, or the diſburſements neceſſary to be made, for the defence or advantage of the united ſtates, or ſome of them; nor create bills, nor borrow money, on the credit of the united ſtates; nor diſpoſe of any ſums of money, nor reſolve on the number of ſhips of war to be purchaſed, or on the number of troops to be raiſed, for the land or ſea ſervice, or appoint a commander in chief of land or ſea forces, but by the united conſent of nine of the ſtates; and no queſtion, on any point whatſoever, except for adjourning from one day to another, ſhall be decided but by a majority of votes of the united ſtates.

No delegate ſhall be choſen for more than three years out of ſix.

No perſon inveſted with any employment whatever in the extent of the united ſtates, and receiving, by virtue of that employment, either by himſelf, or through the hands of any other for him, any ſalaries, wages, or emoluments whatever, ſhall be choſen a delegate.

The general aſſembly ſhall publiſh every month a journal of their ſeſſions; except what ſhall relate to treaties, alliances, or military operations, when it ſhall appear to them that theſe matters ought to be kept ſecret. The opinions *pro* and *con* of the delegates of each ſtate, ſhall be entered in the journals as often as any one of the delegates ſhall require it; and there ſhall be delivered to the delegates of each ſtate, on their demand, or even to any one of the delegates of each ſtate, at his particular requiſition, a copy of the journal, except of the parts above mentioned, to be carried to the legiſlative body of his reſpective ſtate.

XV. The council of ſtate ſhall be compoſed of one delegate of each of the ſtates, nominated annually by the other delegates of his reſpective ſtate; and in the

the caſe where theſe electors might not be able to agree, that delegate ſhall be nominated by the general aſſembly.

The council of ſtate ſhall be authoriſed to receive and open all the letters addreſſed to the united ſtates, and anſwer them; but ſhall not contract any engagements binding on the united ſtates. — They ſhall correſpond with the legiſlative bodies of each ſtate, and with all perſons employed under the authority of the united ſtates, or of ſome of the particular legiſlative bodies.— They ſhall addreſs themſelves to theſe legiſlative bodies, or to the officers to whom each ſtate ſhall have intruſted the executive power, for aid and aſſiſtance of every kind, as occaſion ſhall require.— They ſhall give inſtructions to the generals, and direct the military operations by land or by ſea; but without making any alterations in the objects or expeditions determined by the general aſſembly, unleſs a change of circumſtances, intervening, and coming to their knowledge ſince the breaking up of the aſſembly, ſhould render a change of meaſures indiſpenſably neceſſary.— They ſhall be careful of the defence and preſervation of the fortreſſes or fortified ports.— They ſhall procure information of the ſituation and deſigns of the enemy.— They ſhall put in execution the meaſures and plans that ſhall have been reſolved by the general aſſembly, by virtue of the powers with which they are inveſted by the preſent confederation.— They ſhall draw upon the treaſurers for the ſums, the deſtination of which ſhall have been ſettled by the general aſſembly, and for the payment of the contracts which they may have made by virtue of the powers that are granted to them.— They ſhall inſpect, and reprove, they may even ſuſpend all officers civil or military acting under the authority of the united ſtates.— In the caſe of death or ſuſpenſion of any officer whoſe nomination belongs to the general aſſembly, they may replace him by what perſon they think proper until the next aſſembly.— They may publiſh and diſperſe authentic accounts of the military operations.— They may convene the general aſſembly for a nearer time than that to which they had adjourned when they ſeparated, if any important and unexpected event ſhould require it, for the welfare or benefit of the united ſtates, or of ſome of them.— They ſhall prepare the matters that are to be ſubmitted to the inſpection of the general aſſembly, and lay before them at the next ſitting all the letters or advices by them received, and ſhall render an exact account of all that they have done in the interim.— They ſhall take for their ſecretary a perſon fit for that employment; who, before he enters on his function, ſhall take an oath of ſecrecy and fidelity.— The preſence of ſeven members of the council will empower them to act.— In caſe of the death of one of their members, the council ſhall give notice of it to the colleagues of the deceaſed, that they may chuſe one of themſelves to replace him in the council until the holding of the next general aſſembly; and in caſe there ſhould be but one of his colleagues living, the ſame notice ſhall be given to him, that he may come and take his ſeat until the next ſitting.

XVI. In caſe that Canada ſhould be willing to accede to the preſent confederation, and come into all the meaſures of the united ſtates, it ſhall be admitted into the union, and participate in all its benefits. But no other colony ſhall be admitted without the conſent of nine of the ſtates.

THE above articles ſhall be propoſed to the legiſlative bodies of all the united ſtates, to be examined by them; and if they approve of them, they are deſired to authoriſe their delegate to ratify them in the general aſſembly: after which all the articles which conſtitute the preſent confederation ſhall be inviolably obſerved by all and every of the united ſtates, and the union ſhall be eſtabliſhed for ever.

There ſhall not be made hereafter any alteration in theſe articles, nor in any of them, unleſs that the alteration be previouſly determined in the general aſſembly, and confirmed afterwards by the legiſlative bodies of each of the united ſtates.

Reſolved, and ſigned, at Philadelphia, in congreſs, the 4th of October 1776.

The affair at the Cedars authentically ſtated.
[xxxviii. 537, 8.]

THE Continental Congreſs having refuſed to return troops in exchange for the rebels who fell into the hands of the ſavages at the Cedars and Quinchien in May laſt, according to an expreſs agreement made between Capt. Geo. Forſter, of his Majeſty's 8th regiment, and Mr Benedict Arnold, who commanded the rebel army; we think it a duty incumbent

cumbent upon us to ſtate the whole tranſaction in the words of the Narrative now laid before the public, by an officer in the Royal army, in a pamphlet, juſt publiſhed, intitled, *An Authentic Narrative of Facts, &c. printed for Cadell.*

American Account.

In Congreſs July 10. 1776.

The Committee to whom the cartel between Brig.-Gen. Arnold and Capt. Forſter was committed, have agreed to the following reports.

"They find, That a party of 390 Continental troops, under the command of Col. Bedel, was poſted at the Cedars, about forty-three miles above Montreal; that they had there formed ſome works of defence, and had two field-pieces mounted.

That on Wedneſday, May 15. Col. Bedel received intelligence, that a party of the enemy, conſiſting of about 600 regulars, Canadians, and Indians, were within nine miles of it; that Col. Bedel thereon ſet out for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, and Maj. Butterfield ſucceeded him in command.

That on Thurſday Maj. Shelburne marched with a reinforcement from Montreal to the Cedars, while a larger detachment were preparing to proceed thither with Brig. Gen. Arnold.

That on the 19th, the enemy, under Capt. Forſter, inveſted the poſt at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a looſe ſcattering fire; that Maj. Butterfield propoſed from the firſt to ſurrender, and refuſed repeated ſolicitations from his officers and men to permit them to ſally out on the enemy.

That on Sunday a flag being ſent in by the enemy, Maj. Butterfield agreed to ſurrender to Capt. Forſter, capitulating with him, whether verbally or in writing does not appear, that the garriſon ſhould not be put into the hands of the ſavages, and that their baggage ſhould not be plundered.

That, at the time of the ſurrender, the enemy conſiſted of about 40 regulars, 100 Canadians, and 500 Indians, and had no cannon; the garriſon had ſuſtained no injury from the fire, but the having one man wounded; they had twenty rounds of cartridges a-man, thirty rounds for one field-piece, five for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, 1500 wt. of muſket-ball, and proviſions ſufficient to have laſted them twenty or thirty days.

That immediately upon the ſurrender the garriſon was put into the cuſtody of the ſavages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even ſtripped them of their cloaths.

That Maj. Shelburne, having landed, on Monday the 21ſt, at Quinchien, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, conſiſting then of about 100 men, to within about four miles thereof, was there attacked by about 500 of the enemy; that he maintained the ground about an hour, and then being conſtrained to retreat, performed the ſame in good order, receiving and returning a conſtant fire, for about forty minutes; when the enemy finding means to poſt advanced parties in ſuch a manner as to intercept their further retreat, they were alſo made priſoners of war. That they were immediately put under the cuſtody of the ſavages, carried to where Maj. Butterfield and his party were, and ſtripped of their baggage and wearing apparel: That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards; one of them, even of thoſe who ſurrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, was killed on the eighth day after that ſurrender: That one was firſt ſhot, and while retaining life and ſenſation was roaſted, as related by his companion, now in poſſeſſion of the ſavages, who himſelf ſaw the fact; and that ſeveral others, being worn down with famine and cruelty, were left expoſed in an iſland, naked, and periſhing with cold and hunger.

That while Maj. Shelburne was in cuſtody of the enemy, Capt. Forſter required of him and the officers to ſign a cartel, ſtipulating the exchange of themſelves and their men for as many of equal condition of the Britiſh troops in our poſſeſſion; and further, that, notwithſtanding the exchange, neither themſelves or men ſhould ever again bear arms againſt the Britiſh government: and for the performance of this, four hoſtages were to be delivered: which they, being under the abſolute power of the enemy, did ſign.

That on Sunday the 26th, the priſoners were carried to Quinchien, where it was diſcovered that Gen. Arnold was approaching, and making diſpoſitions to attack them: That Capt. Forſter having deſired Maj. Shelburne to ſend by a flag, which he was about to ſend to Gen. Arnold, for confirmation of the cartel, carried

ried him into a council of the Indians then ſitting; who told him, that it was a mercy never before ſhewn in their wars, that they had killed ſo few of their priſoners, but they ſhould certainly kill every man who ſhould hereafter fall into their hands: That Capt. Forſter joined in deſiring, that the bloody meſſage ſhould be delivered to Gen. Arnold; and, moreover, that he ſhould be notified, That if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of his priſoners would be put to inſtant death.

That Gen. Arnold was extremely averſe to entering into an agreement, and was at length induced to it by no other motive than that of ſaving the priſoners from cruel and inhuman deaths, threatened in ſuch terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it, after ſeveral flags received from Capt. Forſter, and a relinquiſhment by him of the unequal article, reſtraining our ſoldiers from again bearing arms.

That the priſoners ſo ſtipulated to be given up were not in poſſeſſion of Gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were at the time diſtributed thro' various parts of the Continent, under the orders of this Houſe.

That four hoſtages were accordingly delivered to Capt. Forſter, who were immediately plundered and ſtripped by the ſavages; and on his part were delivered, 1 major, 4 captains, 16 ſubalterns, and 355 privates, as ſpecified in a certificate of Capt. James Oſgood and others, of whom no ſpecification by their names or number has yet been tranſmitted: That he retained twelve Canadians, alledging in his juſtification expreſs orders ſo to do; and that, living in a military government, they were to be conſidered even in a worſe light than deſerters from his Majeſty's army; theſe he carried away in irons, but afterwards releaſed: That he permitted the Indians to carry into their country ſeveral others, natives of the United States, for purpoſes unknown: That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the priſoners; they were continually inſulted, buffeted, and ill-treated by the ſavages; and when the firſt parties of them were carried off from the ſhore, to be delivered to Gen. Arnold, balls of mud were fired, and at the laſt parties muſket-balls."

Whereupon the congreſs came to certain reſolutions. [xxxviii. 590.].

ENGLISH OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

Capt. Forſter commanding the garriſon of Oſwegathie, having formed a deſign to relieve the citizens of Montreal from the oppreſſive tyranny of the rebels, did, on the 12th of May laſt, begin his march. with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 33 private ſoldiers, of his Majeſty's 8th regiment; and 11 Engliſh and Canadian gentlemen volunteers; and 160 ſavages of different nations. On the 14th they were joined at St Regis by 54 ſavages, and continued their march on the 16th; and on the 17th received information of the number and ſtrength of the enemy, which greatly diſcontented the ſavages. At Point Baudet they received an account of Gen. Carleton's having driven the enemy from before Quebec; which encouraged the ſavages; who then marched on with great ſpirit.

The morning following they fell down the river St Laurence, to within three miles of the enemy, and there lodged their batteaux and canoes in ſecurity; from thence they ſent a party of Indians to attack the rebels on the left, while the body advanced on the right. The detached party ſoon ſent in one priſoner and a ſcalp; the rebel ſcalped, would not have been killed, but for his obſtinately refuſing to ſurrender to two ſavages, when it was not poſſible for him to eſcape. Capt. Forſter now ſummoned the enemy to ſurrender, while it was yet in his power to ſave their lives; fearing, that ſhould they not do it immediately, the ſavages could not be reſtrained from committing acts of cruelty. In reply, they requeſted three hours to conſider; which was granted. Within the time they ſent a flag, demanding permiſſion to quit the poſt, with their arms; which was refuſed, and hoſtilities again commenced.

On the 19th the King's troops advanced, under cover of ſome houſes, to within 150 yards of the enemy's breaſtwork, where, having no cannon, they kept up a fire of muſquetry where-ever there appeared any object for its direction. About ten o'clock M. de Montigny, with 30 Canadians, joined them; and about noon they received information, that a reinforcement, with proviſions

ſions for the garriſon, was advancing under a Maj. Sherburne; upon which M. de Montigny was ſent back with his party, to watch their motions, and haraſs them on their march.

About this time a flag appeared from the enemy, offering to ſurrender, if their lives could be ſecured from the ſavages; to which Capt. Forſter returned the following anſwer, addreſſed to Maj. Butterfield.

"*Camp at the Cedars, May* 19.

SIR, I have, by intreaty, overcome the reſolution formed by the ſavages, of allowing no quarters, on your refuſing my offer to you; and am happy to aſſure you and your garriſon perſonal ſafety. As the diſpoſition of ſavages is not very certain, I would fain take the advantage of their preſent favourable turn, and grant you the following terms.

"1. That the fort ſhall ſurrender at diſcretion, ſecuring to you your lives, and the cloaths which you have on.

2. That all the ſtores, &c. ſhall be delivered on good faith, to a proper perſon appointed to receive them.

3. To prevent any inſult to the garriſon, Capt. Forſter will only march in with his company, and ſix Indian chiefs, to take poſſeſſion."

The above terms being accepted, Capt. Forſter marched into their lines with about 50 men, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and at five we marched the priſoners out, fearing they ſhould be inſulted by the ſavages, being obliged to let them come within the lines, to take the plunder, which belonged to them; after which they retired, and we brought the priſoners back, and lodged them in their barracks: previous to which, the ſavages, diſſatisfied with the capitulation, did ſtrip them of ſome watches and money, and perhaps of a laced hat or two; but of nothing elſe, nor did they receive any other inſult. Advice was now received, that 80 ſavages, aided by 18 Canadians, under the command of M. Maurer, had attacked Sherburne's party, killed 5 or 6, and made 97 priſoners. The ſurrender of this party was ſo ſudden, that M. de Montigny could not poſſibly come up before their defeat. It is here to be remarked, that they were made priſoners without any ſtipulation; and that ſavages ever deem their priſoners as private property, and have, generally, in former wars, ſacrificed their priſoners to the *manes* of their deceaſed friends.

In this ſituation it was natural for Mr Sherburne and his people to join thoſe before taken in ſoliciting an exchange of priſoners. The ſavages who remained at the Cedars, had been very unruly, and, notwithſtanding every effort to prevent them, did ſtrip ſome of the priſoners, and threatened to revenge on them the loſs which their friends, then engaged with Sherburne, might ſuſtain; which happening to be, a principal chief of the Senecas killed, with others of different nations wounded, they were ſtill more violently enraged. To appeaſe them, individuals were bought from them at high prices, and preſents to a conſiderable amount given to the friends of the deceaſed and wounded Indians. All endeavours proved ineffectual with ſome of the ſavages, who would not relinquiſh their priſoners, yet they were but few. The whole number of our priſoners amounted to 487, who being all lodged together, and the ſavages inſiſting on their right to pillage the priſoners taken at Quinchien, they could not be prevented from entering the barracks for that purpoſe; and we do fear they pillaged the priſoners indiſcriminately; but they did not otherwiſe injure them.

On the 21ſt we marched with our priſoners to Quinchien.

On the 22d it was thought adviſable to poſſeſs ourſelves of a poſt in the iſland of Montreal; and M. de Montigny was ſent, with 50 Canadians and 20 ſavages, to take poſſeſſion of his own houſe.

The morning following 250 of the priſoners were ſent over to him, and we ſoon followed with our whole party, except 30 Canadians left to guard the remaining priſoners. The rebel-officers were this day ſent to the Lake of the two Mountains, as to their priſon, under the care of two prieſts of that pariſh.

On the morning of the 24th, it was thought expedient to proceed to Point Clare; and there we thought it adviſable to repaſs the river to the Cedars.

On our arrival there, we found our numbers diminiſhed to about 80, when it was judged expedient to negotiate with the rebel-officers a cartel for the exchange of priſoners; to facilitate which an officer was ſent to them at the Lake of the Two Mountains, and there the following cartel was agreed upon.

"1. That there ſhall be an exchange of priſoners faithfully made, returning an

an equal number of his Majeſty's troops, and of the ſame rank, with thoſe releaſed by this agreement.

2. That thoſe priſoners taken in oppoſing government, ſhall not hereafter take up arms againſt government.

3. That they ſhall be conducted in ſafety to the ſouth ſhore of the river St Laurence, from whence they are to repair to St John's, and thence to their own country.

4. That the priſoners ſo returned, ſhall not give the leaſt information to government's enemies, by which his Majeſty's ſervice may be hurt.

5. That the conveyances made uſe of to tranſport the priſoners, and the people neceſſary to conduct them, ſhall return unmoleſted.

6. That hoſtages be delivered for the full performance of theſe articles, without any equivocation whatſoever.

7. That the ſecurity of the ſubſcribers be given to the inhabitants for all the ſpoil committed on them by the detachment under Col. Bedel, &c.

Signed, at Vaudriel, this 26th day of May, 1776, by Andrew Parke, Lieutenant in the King's army, Chev. Lorimier, and Ferd. de Montigny, on the part Government; and by Henry Sherburne, Iſaac Butterfield, and four others, on the part of the Provincials."

On the 25th, M. Montigny found it neceſſary to move the priſoners who were under his care, to an iſland in the St Laurence, about a mile from his houſe. Here it was reported, that a priſoner had been ſhot by a ſavage, for refuſing to embark from the iſland, while Mr Arnold's party was approaching it; but, on the ſtricteſt inquiry, not a perſon could be found who ſaw this act of cruelty, nor could any of the priſoners name the perſon ſo ſaid to have been killed; and we do declare, the priſoners were in every reſpect treated with all poſſible attention which humanity could ſuggeſt.

About noon, on the 26th, we perceived a party advancing to attack us, which proved to be about 600 men, under the command of Mr Arnold. In the evening they made a deſcent on our poſt, with their whole party, in fifteen batteaux and three canoes; but were repulſed. Now the ſavages ſeemed determined to diſencumber themſelves of their priſoners. To fruſtrate their inhuman purpoſe, a flag was ſent to Mr Arnold, with the above cartel, deſiring him to ſign it. He returned for anſwer, he would have nothing to do with it, on account of the inequality of the 2d article; which, to remove all difficulties, was immediately given up by Capt. Forſter.

On the 27th, Mr Arnold ſigned a freſh cartel, the ſame as the former, excepting the ſecond article, which was left out; and a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities for four days was agreed upon. No inſult was offered to any priſoner, after the cartel was ſigned, nor before, except as above related. The ſavages, indeed, amuſing themſelves by the water-ſide, while the priſoners were embarking, did fire ſeveral muſkets, but without the leaſt intention to injure them, nor were any of them injured.

Moſt of the priſoners who remained with the ſavages, were bought from them, at a conſiderable expence, and are now at Montreal: they were, during the time of their captivity with the Indians, treated more like children than priſoners; and we have reaſon to believe, thoſe who remain in their hands, do ſo by choice.

This narrative is atteſted by Andrew Parke, Captain in the King's 8th regiment, J. Maurer, and Hugh Mackay; the truth confirmed by Capt. Forſter.

It may naturally be aſked, what became of the hoſtages given for the due performance of the cartel, ſo violated by the Congreſs. They too have been ſent home; and with ſentiments of indignation againſt their leaders; as appears by a letter wrote by one of them, which has already appeared in the public papers. [xxxviii. 538.].

Anecdote.

It is an ill wind that blows no body any good; — ſo ſaid the Ducheſs-dowager of Marlborough, in a little note which ſhe ſent, wrapped up with an enſign's commiſſion, to a young gentleman of ſmall fortune, who being preſent the day before in a large company, where her Grace happened to have an unlucky eſcape, took it up, and ran off with it, as if in great confuſion, heartily begging all their pardons.

PARLIAMENT. [21.]

Lord North, Jan. 28. prefented to the Commons, a bill for enabling the commiffioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, to grant commiffions or letters of marque, to the commanders of private fhips and veffels, to take and make prizes of all fhips or veffels, and their cargoes, belonging to or poffeffed by any of the inhabitants of Newhampfhire, &c. (*the thirteen colonies declared to be in rebellion*), for a time to be limited. It was then read a firft time; and having gone through both houfes, was ready for the royal affent by the end of February.

On the 6th of February, after the Commons had paffed the letters-of-marque bill, Lord North moved for another, thus. — "Mr Speaker, Having a matter of fome importance to communicate to the Houfe, I fhould wifh their attention for a few minutes. It is upon a bufinefs which ought not to come detailed before fo thin a houfe, but there will be feveral ftages of the bufinefs, which will give opportunity for ample difcuffion. The thing, Sir, is this: There have been, during the prefent war in America, many prifoners made, who were in the actual commiffion of the crime of high treafon; and, Sir, there have been perfons, and are at prefent, guilty of that crime, who cannot be apprehended, without bail being allowed. It has been cuftomary, upon fimilar occafions of rebellion, or danger of invafion from abroad, to enable the King to feize fufpected perfons. I would not be thought to hint at any neceffity of trufting miniffers at prefent with fuch a power in general: indeed, Sir, the times are different; we are very far from having any rebellion at home; and, as to an invafion, we have not the leaft profpect of it. For thefe treafons, Sir, it is not meant to ask the full power ufual upon former occafions of rebellion. But, as the law ftands, Sir, you are well informed, that it is not poffible at prefent, officially, to apprehend the moft fufpected perfon. Another circumftance is, the perfons made prifoners from the rebels, and alfo in the act of piracy on the high feas, at prefent can be legally confined only to the common gaols, which would be entirely impracticable. It is neceffary for the crown to have a power of confining them like other prifoners of war. Thefe, and fome other matters, fhould be attended to in the bill I purpofe moving; which is this: "That leave be given to bring in a bill, to enable his Majefty to apprehend and fecure all perfons guilty of, or fufpected to be guilty of, high treafon in America, or of the crime of piracy on the high feas." Only three or four Noes were heard in oppofition. — Lord North, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Attorney-General, Mr Solicitor-General, &c. were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill.

Lord North prefented the bill next day, and it was read a firft time. The Speaker having put the queftion, That the bill be read a fecond time? Mr John Johnftone (brother to the Governor) faid, he did not fee any occafion for fuch a bill; that the prerogative was already too ftrong, and required to be limited rather than extended. — The motion for the fecond reading being carried, Mr Dunning moved, that the bill be printed, and be read a fecond time on Monday morning: which was agreed to.

The bill was in fubftance this.

"Whereas a rebellion and war have been openly and traitorouſly levied and carried on in certain of his Majefty's colonies and plantations in America, and acts of treafon and piracy have been committed upon the fhips and goods of his Majefty's fubjects; and many perfons have been feized and taken, who are expreſsly charged, or ſtrongly ſuſpected, of ſuch treaſons and felonies, and many more ſuch perſons may be hereafter ſo ſeized and taken;

And whereas ſuch perſons have been or may be brought into this kingdom, and into other parts of his Majeſty's dominions; and it may be inconvenient in many ſuch caſes to proceed forthwith to the trial of ſuch criminals, and at the ſame time of evil example to ſuffer them to go at large; be it therefore enacted,

That all perſons who have been, or ſhall hereafter be, taken in the act of high treaſon, committed in any of the colonies, or on the high ſeas, or in the act of piracy, or who are, or ſhall be charged with, or ſuſpected of, the ſaid crimes, and who have been, or ſhall be committed for the ſaid crimes, or either of them, or for ſuſpicion of them, or either of them, in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, to the common gaol, or any other place of confinement ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe by warrant under his Majeſty's ſign-

ſign-manual, by any magiſtrate having competent authority in that behalf, (who is hereby authoriſed to commit ſuch perſons to the place ſo to be appointed), all ſuch perſons ſhall and may be thereupon ſecured and detained in ſafe cuſtody, without bail or mainprize, until the and that no judge or juſtice of peace ſhall bail or try any ſuch perſon or perſons, without order from his Majeſty's privy council.

That this act ſhall continue and be in force until and no longer."

On Monday, Feb. 10. the bill was read a ſecond time; and a motion was made for committing it. This produced a debate. The principal ſpeakers againſt the commitment were, Meſſ. J. Johnſtone, Dunning, Fox, T. Townſend, and Pulteney, Col. Barre, and Gov. Johnſtone; and for it, Mr Attorney-General and Lord North.

The oppoſers of the bill ſaid, The *Habeas-corpus* law was never ſuſpended but in caſes of neceſſity; that neceſſity did not now exiſt; conſequently the preſent bill was a wanton and unjuſtifiable attempt to throw a power into the hands of adminiſtration, which was never fought nor exerciſed ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of civil government in this iſland: — That the terrors, and the unheard-of injuſtice, which might be created and foſtered under this bill, would probably have the very worſt effect on the people of America: When they heard that the friends of freedom, and wellwiſhers to the proſperity of both countries, were, for their general ſentiments, impriſoned, baniſhed, or proſecuted, it would at once fill the minds of the coloniſts with horror and deteſtation of a government which could reſort to ſuch cruel and barbarous modes of coercion, and urge in turn means of retaliation equally bloody, oppreſſive, and inhuman: — That there were two paſſages in the bill which ought to create matter of alarm to every man who valued his health, his property, or his life: 1. "That any perſon *ſuſpected* of the crimes therein ſet forth, ſhall be ſent to the common gaol;" 2. "or any other place ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe, by warrant under his Majeſty's ſign-manual." Here, ſaid they, any perſon ſuſpected of high treaſon or piracy, though he had never been beyond the bounds of his own pariſh, may be apprehended, committed, and confined, as long as the preſent bill ſhall remain in force, without any remedy or redreſs; and, what is ſtill worſe, he may not only be confined, but he may be ſent to the coaſt of Africa or the Eaſt Indies, and may be ſo well diſpoſed of, that he may never ſee the light. A warm climate, a loathſome dungeon, and bad treatment, may effect more in thirty days, at Senegambia or Bombay, than twice that number of years is able to effect within the walls of the Baſtile. — Laſtly, it was obſerved, that the houſe, and the nation at large, had juſt right to be alarmed at this attempt to eſtabliſh a power equally arbitrary and uncontrollable with the Roman dictatorſhip: That there was no occaſion for truſting ſuch a power, at any time, much leſs at preſent: but allowing that a power ſimilar to that which the title and preamble of the bill purported was neceſſary, there could be none for taking up perſons indiſcriminately in the firſt inſtance, and baniſhing them at pleaſure in the ſecond: That adminiſtration have it not in their power to ſay, that there are men in this kingdom guilty of high treaſon, or likely to be ſo: — Is it the Americans that have fired your docks and towns? — or the emiſſaries of France and Spain, the heralds of that deſtruction which is preparing for a country whoſe government conducts itſelf upon principles not conducive to its welfare? — That there was not a deſcription of perſons in the realm, which this bill could with propriety be exerted againſt; conſequently the great bulwark of the ſubject's liberty, the *Habeas corpus*, was rendered precarious through caprice rather than neceſſity, and abſolutely without precedent, for there never was a ſuſpenſion of that law in a criſis reſembling the preſent.

In ſupport of the bill, it was ſaid, That it was not directed to the puniſhment of any, but thoſe who had, or ſhould be, charged with, or ſuſpected of, crimes in America, or on the high ſeas, or of piracy. As for other ſpecies of treaſon, which had been already declared to be ſo by ſtatute, or the common law, perſons were always liable to be taken up for them, as well before as after the paſſing of this act; that therefore none but the guilty had any thing to fear from its operation; and it was preſumed, that no perſon *ſuſpected* they ſhould eſcape puniſhment. If any real

objections were to be made, the committee was the proper place to urge them; not on the ſecond reading, when it was always underſtood the principle, not the clauſes of the bill, was to be debated. On this ground, they chearfully joined iſſue with their adverſaries; but as no perſon controverted the principle of the bill, the commitment of it muſt be agreed to as a matter of courſe. To this it was added, that the operation of the bill was meant to anſwer a temporary purpoſe, to ſtrengthen the hands of government, againſt its foreign and domeſtic foes; that it was intended to be of a very ſhort continuance, no longer than the preſent year, or until the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of parliament: That, on the whole, the adviſers of the preſent meaſure had nothing in contemplation but the good of their country; they wiſhed for no improper power; and truſted, if they had it, they would not employ it to unconſtitutional or oppreſſive purpoſes.

The queſtion being put, the numbers were, Ayes 195, Noes 43. So the bill was committed for Thurſday, Feb. 13.

[*To be continued.*]

A petition of Mr Borthwick, claiming the Peerage of Borthwick, having been read in the houſe Lords, Nov. 25.; on a motion by Lord Marchmont, it was rejected, and an order was made, that the petitioner do not take the titles or aſſume the privileges, till he ſhall have made out his claim to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe.

A method of extinguiſhing fire, without danger of breaking out afreſh.

By the late Profeſſor Hoffman.

AS ſoon as an engine is in readineſs to work, ſtir into the water that immediately is to be diſcharged, ſeven or eight pounds of pearl aſhes, in powder, and continue to add it in this manner as occaſion requires; taking care that it be directed againſt the timber, wainſcot, &c. juſt beginning to burn, and not waſted againſt the brick work: or, where time will admit, diſſolve any quantity of pearlaſh in a copper with water; and as faſt as it diſſolves, which will be in a few minutes, mix a pailful with the water in the engine pretty often: and whatever burning wood it is played upon, will be extinguiſhed as if it was dipped in water, and will not burn afreſh in the part extinguiſhed.

NEW BOOKS. [42.]

The Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the firſt invaſion of it by the Romans under Julius Cæſar. Written on a new plan. By Robert Henry, D. D. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, 4to. Vol. 3. Book 3. From the Landing of William Duke of Normandy, A. D. 1066, to the death of King John, A. D. 1216. 1 l. 1 s. in boards. Edinburgh: Printed for the Author; *and ſold by* T. Cadell, London; *and* J. Balfour, Edinburgh.

THE plan of this work was inſerted on the publication of the firſt volume [xxxiii. 366.]; and on the publication of the ſecond volume, extracts were given from the preface [xxxv. 654.], and from the book [xxxvi. 17. 77. 139.].— In the Appendix to the volume now publiſhed there is a copy of the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter, of King John, June 15. 1215.— We inſert the Dedication, viz.

To the KING.

SIR,

THE luſtre of your virtues hath rendered a dedication in the uſual ſtrain of perſonal panegyric, as unneceſſary to the information of the world, as it would be unacceptable to your Majeſty.

If the work which I have now the honour of preſenting to the public, under the patronage of your Majeſty, ſhall contribute, in any degree, to impreſs the minds of your ſubjects, with a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of the conſtitution, and lenity of the government, under which they live, I ſhall eſteem the labour beſtowed on the compilation of it to have been well employed. That it hath this tendency, I hope, is obvious. For thoſe of your ſubjects who are beſt acquainted with the hiſtory of their country, particularly with the real ſtate of its conſtitution, government, and laws, in every former period, will, I am perſuaded, be moſt grateful for that freedom, ſecurity, and happineſs, which they enjoy under your mild and legal adminiſtration.

As your Majeſty hath made the laws the rule, and the good of your people the end, of your government, the rebellion of ſo many of your colonies in North America, hath excited ſurpriſe and ſorrow in the boſom of every loyal ſubject and real patriot. But when they behold piety and virtue ſeated on the throne, wiſdom and ſteadineſs preſiding

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in the councils, valour and military skill conducting the armies, of Great Britain, they entertain the most sanguine hopes, that, by the favour of Divine Providence, the present storm will soon be succeeded by a lasting calm, to the increase of your Majesty's honour, and of the prosperity of all the provinces of the British empire.

That these hopes may be fully realized, and that it may please the Supreme Ruler of the world to bestow his richest blessings upon your Majesty, on our Most Gracious Queen, and on your Royal Offspring, is the constant, sincere, and fervent prayer of,

Your MAJESTY's most dutiful, most humble, and most obedient subject and servant,

ROBERT HENRY.

Edinburgh, Jan. 15. 1777.

The dominion of Providence over the passions of men: A sermon, preached at Princeton, on the 17*th of May* 1776; *being the general fast appointed by the Congress through the United Colonies. To which is added, An address to the natives of Scotland residing in America. By John Witherspoon, D. D. President of the College of New Jersey.* 6*d.* Philadelphia printed; Glasgow reprinted. Bookfellers.

DEDICATION.

To the Honourable, JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; President of the Congress of the United States of America, in testimony of the highest esteem for his Personal Character and Public Conduct, the following sermon is humbly inscribed by his most obedient humble servant, The Author.

Extracts from the Sermon; being the political parts of it.

"Ps. lxxvi. 10. *Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain.* — The truth asserted in this text, which I propose to illustrate and improve, is, — That all the disorderly passions of men, whether exposing the innocent to private injury, or whether they are the arrows of divine judgement in public calamity, shall in the end be to the praise of God; — or, to apply it more particularly to the present state of the American colonies, and the plague of war, — The ambition of mistaken princes, the cunning and cruelty of oppressive and corrupt ministers, and even the inhumanity of brutal soldiers, however dreadful, shall finally promote the glory of God; and in the mean time, while the storm continues, his mercy and kindness shall appear in prescribing bounds to their rage and fury.

In discoursing of this subject, it is my intention, through the assistance of divine grace, 1. To point out to you, in some particulars, how the wrath of Man praises God; 2. To apply these principles to our present situation, by inferences of truth for your instruction and comfort, and by suitable exhortations to duty in the important crisis."

I. The wrath of man praises God, 1. as it is an example and illustration of divine truth, and clearly points out the corruption of our nature, which is the foundation-stone of the doctrine of redemption; 2. as it is the instrument in his hand for bringing sinners to repentance, and for the correction and improvement of his own children; 3. as God sets bounds to it, or restrains it, by his providence, and sometimes makes it evidently a mean of promoting and illustrating his glory."

Under the first of these three subdivisions, the Doctor says, "All the disorders in human society, and the greatest part even of the unhappiness we are exposed to, arises from the envy, malice, covetousness, and other lusts of man. How affecting is it to think, that the lust of domination should be so violent and universal? that men should so rarely be satisfied with their own possessions and acquisitions, or even with the benefit that would arise from mutual service, but should look upon the happiness and tranquillity of others as an obstruction to their own? that, as if the great law of nature were not enough, *Dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return*, they should be so furiously set for the destruction of each other? It is shocking to think, since the first murder of Abel by his brother Cain, what havock has been made of man by man in every age. What is it that fills the pages of history, but the wars and contention of princes and empires? What vast numbers has lawless ambition brought into the field, and delivered as a prey to the destructive sword?

But if this may be justly said of all wars between man and man, what shall we be able to say that is suitable to the abhorred scene of civil war between citizen

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and citizen? How deeply affecting is it, that thoſe who are the ſame in complexion, the ſame in blood, in language, and in religion, ſhould, notwithſtanding, butcher one another with unrelenting rage, and glory in the deed? that men ſhould lay waſte the fields of their fellow ſubjects, with whoſe proviſion they themſelves had been often fed, and conſume with devouring fire thoſe houſes in which they had often found a hoſpitable ſhelter?

Theſe things are apt to overcome a weak mind with fear, or overwhelm it with ſorrow, and in the greateſt number are apt to excite the higheſt indignation, and kindle up a ſpirit of revenge. If this laſt has no other tendency than to direct and invigorate the meaſures of ſelf-defence, I do not take upon me to blame it; on the contrary, I call it neceſſary and laudable."

Under the laſt he ſays, "There is no part of divine providence in which a greater beauty and majeſty appears, than when the Almighty Ruler turns the counſels of wicked men into confuſion, and makes them militate againſt themſelves."

"We have a remarkable inſtance of the influence of ſmall circumſtances in providence in the Engliſh hiſtory. The two moſt remarkable perſons in the civil wars, had earneſtly deſired to withdraw themſelves from the contentions of the times, Mr Hampden and Oliver Cromwell. They had actually taken their paſſage in a ſhip for New England, when by an arbitrary order of council they were compelled to remain at home. The conſequence of this was, that one of them was the ſoul of the republican oppoſition to monarchical uſurpation during the civil wars; and the other, in the courſe of that conteſt, was the greateſt inſtrument in bringing the tyrant to the block."

"The only other hiſtorical remark I am to make is, that the violent perſecution which many eminent Chriſtians met with in England from their brethren who called themſelves Proteſtants, drove them in great numbers to a diſtant part of the world, where the light of the goſpel and true religion were unknown. Some of the American ſettlements, particularly thoſe in New England, were chiefly made by them; and as they carried the knowledge of Chriſt to the dark places of the earth, ſo they continue themſelves in as great a degree of purity of faith, and ſtrictneſs of practice, or rather a greater than is to be found in any Proteſtant church now in the world. Does not the wrath of man in this inſtance praiſe God? Was not the accuſer of the brethren, who ſtirs up their enemies, thus taken in his own craftineſs, and his kingdom ſhaken by the very means which he employed to eſtabliſh it *?"

II. Under the ſecond general head, the Doctor, in the 1ſt place, takes the opportunity to preſs every hearer to a ſincere concern for his ſoul's ſalvation.

"There are times (ſays he) when the mind may be expected to be more awake to divine truth, and the conſcience more open to the arrows of conviction, than at others. A ſeaſon of public judgement is of this kind.—Can you have a clearer view of the ſinfulneſs of your nature, than when the rod of the oppreſſor is lifted up, and when you ſee men putting on the habit of the warrior, and collecting on every hand the weapons of hoſtility and inſtruments of death? I do not blame your ardour in preparing for the reſolute defence of your temporal rights. But conſider, I beſeech you, the truly infinite importance of the ſalvation of your ſouls. Is it of much moment whether you and your children ſhall be rich or poor, at liberty or in bonds? is it of much moment whether this beautiful country ſhall increaſe in fruitfulneſs from year to year, being cultivated by active induſtry, and poſſeſſed by independent freemen; or the ſcanty produce of the neglected fields ſhall be eaten up by hungry publicans, while the timid owner trembles at the tax-gatherer's approach? and is it of leſs moment, my brethren, whether you ſhall be the heirs of glory, or the heirs of hell?

"Suffer me to beſeech you, or rather to give you warning, not to reſt ſatisfied with a form of godlineſs, denying the power thereof. There can be no true religion, till there be a diſcovery of your loſt ſtate by nature and practice, and an unfeigned acceptance of Chriſt Jeſus, as he is offered in the goſpel.—Unleſs you

* Leſt this ſhould be thought a temporiſing compliment to the people of New England, who have been the firſt ſufferers in the preſent conteſt, and have ſet ſo noble an example of invincible fortitude in withſtanding the violence of oppreſſion, I think it proper to obſerve, that the whole paragraph is copied from a ſermon on Pſ. lxxiv. 22. prepared and preached in Scotland in the month of Auguſt 1758.

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are united to him by a lively faith, not the reſentment of a haughty monarch, but the ſword of divine juſtice hangs over you, and the fulneſs of divine vengeance ſhall ſpeedily overtake you."

"2. From what has been ſaid, you may ſee what ground there is to give praiſe to God for his favours already beſtowed on us, reſpecting the public cauſe. It would be a criminal inattention not to obſerve the ſingular interpoſition of providence hitherto, in behalf the American colonies. How many diſcoveries have been made of the deſigns of enemies in Britain and among ourſelves, in a manner as unexpected to us as to them, and in ſuch ſeaſon as to prevent their effect? What ſurpriſing ſucceſs has attended our encounters, in almoſt every inſtance? Has not the boaſted diſcipline of regular and veteran ſoldiers been turned into confuſion and diſmay before the new and maiden courage of freemen, in defence of their property and right? In what great mercy has blood been ſpared on the ſide of this injured country? Some important victories in the ſouth have been gained with ſo little loſs, that enemies will probably think it has been diſſembled; as many even of ourſelves thought, till time rendered it undeniable. But theſe were comparatively of ſmall moment. The ſignal advantage we have gained by the evacuation of Boſton, the ſhameful flight of the army and navy of Britain, was brought about without the loſs of a man. To all this we may add, that the counſels of our enemies have been viſibly confounded; ſo that I believe I may ſay with truth, that there is hardly any ſtep which they have taken, but it has operated ſtrongly againſt themſelves, and been more in our favour than if they had followed a contrary courſe."

"3. From what has been ſaid you may learn what encouragement you have to put your truſt in God, and hope for his aſſiſtance in the preſent important conflict. He is the Lord of hoſts, great in might, and ſtrong in battle. Whoever hath his countenance and approbation, ſhall have the beſt at laſt. I do not mean to ſpeak prophetically, but agreeably to the analogy of faith, and the principles of God's moral government. Some have obſerved, that True Religion, and in her train, Dominion, Riches, Literature, and Arts, have taken their courſe, in a ſlow and gradual manner, from Eaſt to Weſt ſince the earth was ſettled after the flood; and from thence forebode the future glory of America. I leave this as a matter rather of conjecture than certainty; but obſerve, that if your cauſe is juſt,—if your principles are pure,—and if your conduct is prudent, you need not fear the multitude of oppoſing hoſts.

If your cauſe is juſt, you may look with confidence to the Lord, and intreat him to plead it as his own. You are all my witneſſes, that this is the firſt time of my introducing any political ſubject into the pulpit. At this ſeaſon, however, it is not only lawful, but neceſſary; and I willingly embrace the opportunity of declaring my opinion without any heſitation, that the cauſe in which America is now in arms, is the cauſe of juſtice, of liberty, and of human nature. So far as we have hitherto proceeded, I am ſatisfied that the confederacy of the colonies has not been the effect of pride, reſentment, or ſedition; but of a deep and general conviction, that our civil and religious liberties, and conſequently in a great meaſure the temporal and eternal happineſs of us and our poſterity, depended on the iſſue. The knowledge of God and his truths have from the beginning of the world been chiefly, if not entirely, confined to thoſe parts of the earth where ſome degree of liberty and political juſtice were to be ſeen; and great were the difficulties with which they had to ſtruggle from the imperfection of human ſociety, and the unjuſt deciſions of uſurped authority. There is not a ſingle inſtance in hiſtory in which civil liberty was loſt, and religious liberty preſerved entire. If therefore we yield up our temporal property, we at the ſame time deliver the conſcience into bondage.

You ſhall not, my brethren, hear from me in the pulpit, what you have never heard from me in converſation; I mean, railing at the King perſonally, or even his miniſters and the parliament, and people of Britain, as ſo many barbarous ſavages. Many of their actions have probably been worſe than their intentions. That they ſhould deſire unlimited dominion, if they can obtain or preſerve it, is neither new nor wonderful. I do not refuſe ſubmiſſion to their unjuſt claims, becauſe they are corrupt or profligate, although probably many of them are ſo; but becauſe they are men, and therefore liable to all the ſelfiſh bias inſeparable from human nature. I call this claim unjuſt,

unjuſt, of making laws to bind us in all caſes whatſoever, becauſe they are ſeparated from us, independent of us, and have an intereſt in oppoſing us. Would any man who could prevent it, give up his eſtate, perſon, and family, to the diſpoſal of his neighbour, although he had liberty to chuſe the wiſeſt and the beſt maſters? Surely not. This is the true and proper hinge of the controverſy between G. Britain and America. It is, however, to be added, that ſuch is their diſtance from us, that a wiſe and prudent adminiſtration of our affairs is as impoſſible as the claim of authority is unjuſt. Such is and muſt be their ignorance of the ſtate of things here, ſo much time muſt elapſe before an error can be ſeen and remedied, and ſo much injuſtice and partiality muſt be expected from the arts and miſrepreſentations of intereſted perſons, that for theſe colonies to depend wholly upon the legiſlature of G. Britain, would be, like many other oppreſſive connections, injury to the maſter, and ruin to the ſlave.

The management of the war itſelf on their part, would furniſh new proof of this, if any were needful. Is it not manifeſt with what abſurdity and impropriety they have conducted their own deſigns? We had nothing ſo much to fear as diſſenſion; and they have, by wanton and unneceſſary cruelty, forced us into union. At the ſame time to let us ſee what we have to expect, and what would be the fatal conſequence of unlimited ſubmiſſion, they have uniformly called thoſe acts *lenity*, which filled this whole continent with reſentment and horror. The ineffable diſdain expreſſed by our fellow-ſubject, in ſaying, "That he would not hearken to America, till ſhe was at his feet," has armed more men, and inſpired more deadly rage, than could have been done by laying waſte a whole province with fire and ſword. Again, we wanted not numbers, but time; and they ſent over handful after handful, till we were ready to oppoſe a multitude greater than they have to ſend. In fine, if there was one place ſtronger than the reſt, and more able and willing to reſiſt, there they made the attack, and left the others till they were duly informed, completely incenſed, and fully furniſhed with every inſtrument of war."

The Doctor concludes his diſcourſe by ſome exhortations to duty. — "1. Suffer me to recommend to you an attention to the public intereſt of religion. — He is the beſt friend to American liberty, who is moſt ſincere and active in promoting true and undefiled religion, and who ſets himſelf with the greateſt firmneſs to bear down profanity and immorality of every kind. Whoever is an avowed enemy to God, I ſcruple not to call him an enemy to his country. Do not ſuppoſe, my brethren, that I mean to recommend a furious and angry zeal for the circumſtantials of religion, or the contentions of one ſect with another about their peculiar diſtinctions. I do not wiſh you to oppoſe any body's religion, but every body's wickedneſs. Perhaps there are few ſurer marks of the reality of religion, than when a man feels himſelf more joined in ſpirit to a truly holy perſon of a different denomination, than to an irregular liver of his own. It is therefore your duty, in this important and critical ſeaſon, to exert yourſelves every one in his proper ſphere to ſtem the tide of prevailing vice, to promote the knowledge of God, the reverence of his name and worſhip, and obedience to his laws. — 2. I exhort all who are not called to go into the field, to apply themſelves with the utmoſt diligence to the works of induſtry. — 3. Suffer me to recommend to you frugality in your families, and every other article of expence."

Elucidations reſpecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland. [*By Lord Kames.*] 6 *s.* Creech.

THis book conſiſts of 42 articles; — with an Appendix, containing, Regulations of the commiſſioners for adminiſtration of juſtice in the years 1652 and 1654, and Letters of fire and ſword, and of intercommuning; — a Preface; — and a Dedication. — The laſt we inſert, viz.

"*To the Rt Hon.* HENRY DUNDAS, *of Melville, Advocate-General for Scotland.*

THOUGH Law has been my chief employment in a long and laborious life, I can however addreſs my young friend, without even a bluſh, requeſting his patronage to this little work. As in ſome inſtances it pretends to diſſent from eſtabliſhed practice, I know few men, young or old, who have your candour to make truth welcome againſt their own prepoſſeſſions; ſtill fewer who have your talents to make it triumph over the prepoſſeſſions of others. HENRY HOME.

LON-

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Religion, Metaphyſics, Morality, &c.

A commentary, with notes, on the Four Evangeliſts and the Acts of the Apoſtles; together with a new tranſlation of St Paul's firſt epiſtle to the Corinthians, with a paraphraſe and notes. To which are added, other theological pieces.. By Zachary Pearce, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter. Publiſhed from the original manuſcripts, by John Derby, A. M. his Lordſhip's chaplain. 4to. 2 vols. 2 l. 2 s. boards. *Cadell.*—— We apprehend Dr Pearce deſerves to be ranked with other writers of eminence who have employed their philological learning in illuſtrating the ſacred writings. We may, however, be allowed to add, that the uſeful obſervations peculiar to our author, might have been reduced within a much narrower compaſs. M.

A paraphraſe and notes on the epiſtles to the Galatians and Epheſians; with doctrinal and practical obſervations Together with a critical and practical commentary on the two epiſtles to the Theſſalonians. By the late learned Samuel Chandler, D. D. Publiſhed from the author's MS. by Nathaniel White. 12 s. *Dilly.* —— In this paraphraſe the learned author endeavours to imbibe the ſpirit of the original, and to keep the apoſtle conſtantly in his view His principal ſtudy is, to expreſs the pure and genuine ſentiments of the apoſtle, in a language more particularly accommodated to the conception of modern readers — He appears to have diveſted himſelf of all partiality for human ſyſtems, and popular notions, whenever they plainly contradicted the ſacred writers. C.

An inquiry into the opinions of the learned Chriſtians, both ancient and modern, concerning the generation of Jeſus Chriſt, &c. Now firſt publiſhed by the editor of Benj. Ben. Mordecai's ſeven letters to Eliſha Levi. [xxxvi. 539.] 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Wilkie.*——The deſign of this tract is, to prove, That it was the Word of God, 'the Lord of Glory,' the ſame divine perſon who was in the beginning with God, that ſuffered for mankind, and not any other ſoul or ſpirit, that was afterwards created. The Cerinthians denied this doctrine, out of a pretence, that the divine nature or ſubſtance, which they called Chriſt, left the man Jeſus at his death. The Sabellians denied it, by maintaining, that the Logos was God, that Chriſt had no exiſtence before his birth of the Virgin Mary, and that it was this Chriſt who ſuffered. The Socinians denied it, by maintaining, that Chriſt was a mere man; actuated indeed by the ſpirit of God dwelling in him; but that his ſufferings were only thoſe of a mere man. The Athanaſians deny it, by aſſerting, that the eſſence of the Son of God is impaſſable. All theſe ſects, though differing from one another in ſome particulars, yet agree to maintain the ſame concluſion, viz. That the pains of the croſs were not ſuffered or felt by that being, ſubſtance, eſſence, or perſon, who was in the beginning with God, but by ſome other, who had no exiſtence, till above 4000 years after the creation of the world, and then was joined to him in the body, which was born of the Virgin. The reaſon upon which the Athanaſians build their opinion is this, That the Son of God was "generated from the ſubſtance of the Father," and was therefore impaſſable.—The critical reader, who can enter into theſe metaphyſical ſubjects, and wiſhes to ſee them thoroughly diſcuſſed, will meet with abundant ſatisfaction in this excellent tract. The learned author unravels the perplexities, and expoſes the contradictions, of ancient and modern writers, in favour of the Homöouſian doctrine, with ſingular acuteneſs, and all the evidence of demonſtration. C.

Short ſtrictures on certain paſſages in "A View of the internal evidence of the Chriſtian religion, by Soame Jenyns, Eſq; [xxxviii. 321.]" 6 d. *White.*—— Cenſures Mr Jenyns for repreſenting valour, patriotiſm, and friendſhip, as incompatible with the genius and ſpirit of the Chriſtian inſtitution; for collecting a number of inſignificant objections againſt Chriſtianity; and for puzzling his readers with contradictions, &c. C.

Letters on Materialiſm, and Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind, addreſſed to Dr Prieſtley [xxxvii. 573.] 3 s. ſewed. *Robinſon* —— The author exhibits an analyſis of Dr Hartley's theory, and contraſts it againſt the inſtinctive principles of the Scotch philoſophers: "According to the Scotch ſchool, our principal ſtock of knowledge is derived from the dictates of *common ſenſe*, and is therefore the work of nature; according to Dr Hartley, the whole is from ideal aſſociation, and is therefore the work of habit. Both principles are equally neceſſary and equally infallible in their operations" The immediate phyſical cauſe of ideas Dr Hartley will have to be *nervous vibrations*; whilſt the Scotch doctors, without any minute inveſtigation, have recourſe to what they call *conſtitutional propenſities*. The author endeavours to ſhew, that Dr Hartley's ſyſtem of aſſociation, and Dr Beattie's ſyſtem of inſtinct, are chargeable with the ſame unphiloſophical and pernicious conſequences, relative to truth and virtue.—Theſe Letters are written with the beſt intention: they have very conſiderable merit; and will ſerve, we hope, as an antidote againſt the prevalence of a theory, which degrades man to a mere machine, and which, if purſued, muſt terminate in abſolute Spinoziſm. M.

The honour of marriage oppoſed to all impurities. By the late Mr Sandeman. [xix 223.] 1 s. *Vernon.* —— A plain, ſerious remonſtrance, againſt all violations of chaſtity in either ſex. The author is no enthuſiaſt in this point. He requires no ſanctity above the reach of human nature. He argues on the principles of Reaſon and Chriſtianity. In the courſe of this tract he takes occaſion to explain ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture. For example: He obſerves, that in the Old Teſtament, God's affection for his people is frequently repreſented by that of a huſband; and that he is therefore very ſignificantly called a *jealous* God, in oppoſition to the gods of the Gentiles, who eaſily admitted others to rank with them in the ſame temple, and ſhare in the ſame honours. He contends, that μαλακοι, mentioned among other heinous tranſgreſſors, 1 Cor. vi. 9. ſhould not be tranſlated *effeminate*, but *ſelf-polluters*. He remarks, that fornication was ſo common among the Heathens, that the Gentile converts were averſe to admit any conviction of its ſinfulneſs, even after they had been convinced of their former wickedneſs in many other reſpects; and that, on this account, the apoſtles, finding it neceſſary to charge them to abſtain from meats offered to idols, from blood, and from things ſtrangled, charged them, at the ſame time, to abſtain from fornication: adding, "from which if ye keep yourſelves, ye ſhall do well," as perceiving in them no other evil practice which they were diſpoſed to defend. C.

Hiſtory, Trade, &c.

Obſervations in a journey to Paris, by way of Flanders, in the month of Auguſt 1776. In two volumes. 5 s. ſewed. *Robinſon* —— This ingenious author has a talent for repreſenting objects in an entertaining light; he ſeems admirably qualified for making pertinent, uſeful obſervations on every thing he ſees; and he has a happy faculty in communicating them. He has taken a different walk from the generality of travellers, viſiting the cloiſter more than the court, and mixing rather with men of ſcience than with men of pleaſure. C.

A regiſter of the trade of the port of London; ſpecifying the articles imported and exported, arranged under the reſpective countries; with a liſt of the ſhips entered inwards, and cleared outwards. No I. for January, February, and March 1776. To be continued. By Sir Charles Whitworth, Member of Parliament. 2 s. *Flexney, &c.* —— Encouraged by the favourable reception given to *The State of the Trade of G. Britain* [xxxviii. 492.], Sir Charles Whitworth has now formed the deſign of laying before the public, "as accurate accounts as can be produced, of the articles, or ſubject-matter of the exports and imports of the port of London;" the proportion of which "to the whole trade of the kingdom" has [he thinks] been calculated "at three fourths." We imagine that by "the kingdom" he means England. M.

America.

Additional obſervations on the nature and value of civil liberty, and the war with America: alſo obſervations on ſchemes for raiſing money by public loans; an hiſtorical deduction and analyſis of the national debt; and a brief account of the debts and reſources of France. By Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. 2 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— In this pamphlet is printed at length "a reſolution drawn up in a committee of the American congreſs in 1775, diſclaiming independence, and offering an annual contribution to Britain for diſcharging its debts." But this reſolution was not entered in the minutes of the congreſs, "a ſevere act of parliament happening to arrive at that time, which determined them not to give the ſum propoſed."—Our author concludes with the following declaration: "I now leave an open field to all who ſhall pleaſe to take any farther notice of me, wiſhing them the ſame ſatisfaction that I have felt in meaning to promote peace and juſtice; and, looking higher than this world of ſtrife and tumult,—I withdraw from politics." We cannot take leave of this reſpectable writer, without expreſſing our concern to ſee a perſon of his amiable character ſo reviled and unworthily treated as he has been by ſome of his numerous opponents. M.—We congratulate the public and Dr Price on his reſolution of retiring into obſcurity; whence he ought to have been reſtrained, by the ſtrongeſt bonds of civil duty, from ever emerging, as the partiſan of a rebellious and infatuated people. C.

Eſſays, commercial and political, on the real and relative intereſts of imperial and dependent ſtates, particularly thoſe of Great Britain and her dependencies: diſplaying the probable cauſes of, and a mode of compromiſing, the preſent diſputes between this country and her American colonies. 2 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.*

This very intelligent author has nearly run the whole circle of Britiſh politics; but his principal attention is employed on our American conteſts.—Of the manner, and order, in which he proceeds, he has, himſelf, given the detail, in his preface, viz.

"After illuſtrating the advantage G. Britain derived from the commerce of each colony reſpectively, with the probable cauſes of the inſurrection, and to whoſe charge it ought to be laid, I have endeavoured to point out the ſpecific difference, and conſequences, of exerciſing the right of laying on duties

duties in general, or port duties only; and to ſhew, that the intereſt of the empire requires, that our fellow-ſubjects in America ſhould be exempt from all taxation but external; and that, in conſequence of this exemption, the American colonies be further reſtrained in their navigation and fiſheries than they lately were. The regulation of the commerce of its colonies, and right of impoſing external duties, it is proved this country has, conſiſtent with the very nature of colonization, enjoyed from the beginning. How far the exerciſe of thoſe powers may render all (even the northern colonies, who rival us in export) advantageous, is largely treated on.

The conſequences to us of the independence of all, or part of our American colonies, are explained; as likewiſe how deeply the other European ſtates are intereſted in the event.

The neceſſity of, and happy conſequences attending an union with Ireland [xxxv. 451. xxxviii. 63.]; the improvement of the revenue in Scotland, and means of increaſing the fiſheries of the Britiſh iſles, are particularly treated of; and, laſtly, I have endeavoured to ſhew, that the Britiſh poſſeſſions in Aſia, might, by proper management, be rendered far ſuperior to all we ever held in America.

As I have, with ſome ſeverity, animadverted on the Americans retaining, notwithſtanding their own cry for liberty, their fellow-creatures in perpetual ſlavery, I thought it highly neceſſary, not only to decry this evil, but to point out a remedy, and one of ſuch a nature, as ſhould not claſh with the intereſts of thoſe whom the laws allow to oppreſs a part of their ſpecies; for this reaſon, I have added an Appendix on the manumiſſion of ſlaves, which, without this obſervation, might appear foreign to the ſubject of this treatiſe."

A favourite point with this writer is, to make the moſt of our ſouthern American colonies. The more northern provinces he ſeems to think ſcarce worth contending about. He would rather have us, in particular, render the New-England colonies independent, than retain them on their former footing: and his reaſoning on this ſubject appears to be founded in actual and ſolid information. He, finally, propoſes, that we ſhould, rather than loſe the whole, divide part of our American ſettlements with ſome of the maritime ſtates of Europe.

His concluding ſection conſiſts of conſiderations on our Eaſt-India affairs. Theſe he introduces with the following remark.

"This kingdom was very powerful, and of great weight in Europe, before ſhe had any poſſeſſions in America; and may, we have endeavoured to point out, by purſuing proper meaſures, become and continue to be ſo without them, and even without the circuitous connection we now have with them; which, in all probability, at the worſt events, we ſhould ſtill continue; as we find, by the channels of France, Holland, and Hamburg, the Americans have, notwithſtanding they refuſed to take them direct from us, been largely ſupplied with Britiſh articles; as from this, and the demand in Ruſſia and Turky, occaſioned by the peace between thoſe powers, our manufacturers have not wanted employ. But whether this circuitous traffic ceaſe or no, we may, in conſequence of taking from other powers many articles that we encouraged only from America, procure a greater vend than we ſhould otherwiſe have for our woollen, hardware, cotton, and other manufactures. That by theſe means, advantageous treaties of commerce might be entered into, there can be no reaſon to doubt. However, whether America be reduced or no, there is one great ſource of power and riches that we ought not to neglect. Our territorial poſſeſſions in Aſia might be rendered as valuable a branch of the empire as our American provinces can ever be."

He proceeds to explain, by what means theſe great ends are to be anſwered; and endeavours to ſhew, that every thing we can wiſh for, in this view, may be accompliſhed by the improvement of our territorial poſſeſſions in Aſia. He concludes this important ſection with a recommendation of meaſures to be purſued, which, he apprehends, would prove highly conducive to the intereſt of Britain, and to the happineſs of her ſubjects in the Indies.

The appendix, on the manumiſſion of ſlaves, in America, ſhews not only the great benevolence of the writer, but evinces the real extent of his knowledge, with regard to the true and permanent intereſts of the colonies. M.

Sermons on the general faſt, Dec. 13. 1776.

The prevalence of religion and virtue in a ſtate, the only aſſurance of national proſperity. At Beenham, Berks. By T. Stevens, D. D. 1s. *Crowder.* —— The author brings a heavy charge of the moſt abandoned and depraved wickedneſs and irreligion againſt our age and nation. He expreſſes his fears, that the horrible ingratitude and rebellion of our American brethren, affords ſome degree of evidence, "that our ſins have ſeparated God from us; that as the ſenſe of religion ſeems to be almoſt wholly loſt to us, God is pleaſed to exerciſe the ſevere mercies of a father, that puniſhes his obſtinate and rebellious children, to recall us to a ſenſe of duty by the rod." He appears to be a very ſenſible man, as, we

doubt not, he is a truly pious divine. M.

Government not originally proceeding from human agency, but divine inſtitution. At Ottery St Mary, Devon. By John Colleridge, Vicar of Ottery. &c. 1 s. *Rivington, &c.* —— Strongly tinctured by the ſame accuſing ſpirit which is ſo conſpicuous in the diſcourſe above mentioned; but Mr Colleridge has added a daſh of the old doctrine of *paſſive obedience*, &c. to render his performance the more ſuitable to the prevailing politics of the times. M.

The proper mode of obſerving a public faſt, conſidered and explained. By William Carpenter, D. D. Vicar of Treneglos, cum Warbſtow, Cornwall. 6 d. *Robinſon, &c.* —— Although Dr C. is not leſs ſevere than other preachers, in arraigning the principles and morals of the times, he does not preſume to infer that God has forſaken us. He very properly, however, urges every motive to a laſting repentance of thoſe ſins with which we are juſtly chargeable, and to a ſpeedy reformation of conduct, leſt a worſe thing than a provincial revolt befall us; Divine Providence having in ſtore many other inſtruments of national chaſtiſement, beſides war. This is properly illuſtrated from David: Dreadful alternative! when he found himſelf under the neceſſity of chuſing one of the three terrible calamities denounced againſt him, Sam. ii. 24. M.

Before the univerſity of Dublin. By Thomas Leland, D. D. [From Judges, xxi. 2. 3.] 1 s. *E. Johnſton.* —— Dr Leland appears to have formed as bad an opinion of the good people of Great Britain and Ireland as any of the foregoing preachers. He warmly inveighs againſt the vices and follies of all ranks, and gives them no credit for any virtues: which, in truth, does not ſeem to be altogether *fair*, nor wholly conſiſtent with the honeſt maxim which enjoins us to allow the very devil his due. His ſermon, however, will be diſtinguiſhed from the generality of the printed diſcourſes on the late public faſt, by the ſuperior elegance and liberality of his language, as well as by the amiable candour and benevolence with which he laments the preſent unhappy diviſion in the Britiſh empire, and its ruinous conſequences to either party. M.

A ſincere, general, and conſtant reformation of manners recommended. At Eling, Hants. By Philip Le Brocq, M. A. Curate of Eling. 6 d. *Beecroft* —— The preacher's loyalty is equally manifeſted in his keen invective againſt the Americans, and in his warm encomiums on "our gracious Sovereign," and "his moſt amiable Queen." As

At Hampſtead. By Francis Humphreys, M. A. 4to. *Cadell.* —— This gentleman is not one of thoſe pious caricaturers who delight in drawing ugly reſemblances. He ſeems (if we miſtake not) to conſider the age as more frivolous than wicked; in which idea, we imagine, he comes nearer the truth of eſtimation, than ſome of his Reverend brethren have done, in their violent declamations. But his diſcourſe takes, chiefly, a *political* turn. He exhibits a ſhort "view of the origin and progreſs of that unhappy diſpute which has cauſed ſo much contention in this kingdom, and ſo much diſtreſs in America." He throws the whole blame on the coloniſts; but he uſes no aſperity of language; appearing rather in the amiable light of an advocate for moderation, and a preacher of peace and brotherly love;—piouſly and ardently looking forward to that happy time (may it not be far diſtant!) when our *ſwords* ſhall be turned into *plough-ſhares*, and our *ſpears* into *pruning-hooks*. M.

The denunciation of Chriſt againſt Jeruſalem conſidered and applied. At St Michael's, Cornhill. By Robert Pool Finch, D. D. 6 d. *Rivington.* —— The Americans are not mentioned in this diſcourſe, the author very properly conſidering the faſt, not as a day of political controverſy, but as a day of religious penance. C.

Serious reflections addreſſed to all parties on the preſent ſtate of American affairs. At Cheſhunt, Hertfordſhire. By S. Worley. 6 d. *Buckland.* —— Serious reflections on Iſ. xxvi. 9. C.

God's departure from a people the moſt dreadful judgement. At Bethnal Green. By John Kello. 6 d. *Buckland.* —— From Hoſ. ix. 12. Mr Kello ſhows, what is meant by the Lord's departure from a nation, what reaſons provoke the Lord to depart, and what evils attend his departure. C

On Catholic loyalty, in the Catholic chapel of Liverpool. By Mr R. H. No bookſeller's name. —— From 1 Tim. ii. 2. 3. *I earneſtly recommend, firſt of all, that ſupplications, prayers, interceſſions, and thankſgivings, be made for all men, for kings, and for all thoſe who are in high ſtations; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all piety and chaſtity: for this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God our Saviour*, [Vulgate], the preacher conſiders loyalty as an intereſt and a duty; and were we not told in the title that it was preached in a Catholic chapel, we ſhould never have gueſſed it from the peruſal. The concluſion is as follows: *Ex uno diſce omnes*: —"And here it is a happy circumſtance for me, that I need not look for any further arguments to make you ſenſible of this truth; but only deſire you to reflect a little on your own circumſtances, at this critical ſituation of affairs. You have hitherto ſhewed yourſelves, notwithſtanding the prevailing ſpirit of independency of the times, what, I pray to God, you may always continue to ſhew to the world, true, faithful, and loyal to your

your King: and it is in return for this your fidelity, I make no doubt, that you now experience, in yourſelves and families, the bleſſings of that fatherly indulgence, that beneficent protection, that condeſcending benignity, that univerſal benevolence, which are univerſally known to be the great characteriſtic of the royal heart of our moſt gracious King. *He is truly to us a miniſter of God for good.* — It is from him, as a juſt diſpenſer of rewards, that, unmoleſted in our civil and religious liberties, we now enjoy every degree of indulgence, every valuable and rational advantage, that can make us truly happy and content; and enable us, as the apoſtle ſays, *to lead a quiet and peaceable life in all manner of piety* and good works. And as it is from the ſame gracious fountain we are to expect a continuance of the ſame, if we never deviate from that ſacred allegiance to his Royal Perſon, which God and his Church ſo ſtrictly require at our hands; ſo it is an indiſpenſable duty incumbent on us, both in gratitude and juſtice, daily to offer up to the Almighty our moſt fervent ſupplications for the proſperity of his Royal Perſon and Family, for the direction and wiſdom of his council, for the preſervation of his numerous, and hitherto victorious, army, and for the peace, tranquillity, concord, unanimity, and Chriſtian harmony, of all his ſubjects throughout the whole extent of his empire; *for this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God our Saviour*; that Sovereign King of kings, that immortal Prince of Glory, that God of Peace, who, in the Unity of one Eſſence, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, lives and reigns one God world without end. *Amen.*" G.

At Walthamſtow. By E. Radcliff. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— This learned and ingenious writer inquires into the evidence with which hiſtory furniſhes us, of the hand of Providence in the revolutions of the world. He conſiders our national character and manners, and thereby ſhews the neceſſity of an immediate reformation to intitle us to the divine bleſſing. He then points out the conduct we ſhould purſue, and the ſentiments we ſhould cultivate, for the ſake of our country and ourſelves.

On the firſt of theſe topics, he has the following remarks.

" When you obſerve a general declenſion of virtue and piety; an inſatiable appetite for pleaſure, maintained by rapine and violation, a ſpirit of venality and ſelfiſhneſs, licentiouſneſs and diſcontent; do you not forebode ſome ſignal calamity approaching; becauſe theſe principles undermine all ſubordination in ſociety, deſtroy all authority and obedience, and invite foreign enemies, or domeſtic inſurrections?

This was the ſituation of the moſt ſplendid monarchies recorded in hiſtory. This was the condition of the Aſſyrians, when ſurpriſed and vanquiſhed by Cyrus; of the Perſians, when Darius was overcome by Alexander; of the Greeks, when ſubdued by the Romans; and, finally, of the Romans, who were laid waſte by the irruption of the northern nations. Thus has one ſtate been the ſcourge of another, and all in their turn have been the executioners or monuments of divine juſtice.

When I conſider thoſe countries where Arts and Sciences flouriſhed, where Commerce wafted all her treaſures, where Magnificent Cities reared their lofty heads, where Philoſophy and Freedom exalted men into heroes, now become the abodes of ſuperſtition, ignorance, and barbariſm; it draws from me an involuntary ſigh over the fleeting glory of man, and the changing faſhion of the world. When I recollect thy fate, O all-accompliſhed Greece, thou mother of politeneſs and ſcience, thou ſeminary of artiſts, poets, and philoſophers, where Homer ſung, and Plato taught, and Socrates died, can I regret any other revolutions which happened in ſucceeding times? When I read thy deſtiny, Imperial Rome, once the queen of nations, the miſtreſs of the world, to whoſe dominion bowed all the powers of the earth, now broke to pieces like a potter's veſſel, and doomed to exhibit the mock pageantry of a religion which has been the plague and the reproach of human nature; muſt I not tremble for every ſtate which bears any reſemblance to thee in thy ſpirit and thy manners, in thy proſperity and thy decline?" C

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Elements of Conchology; or, An introduction to the knowledge of ſhells. By Emanuel Mendez da Coſta. With ſeven plates, containing figures of every genus of ſhells. 7 s. 6 d. boards. *White.* —— Nature has never left herſelf without witneſs, but appears to have reſerved a *peculiar prieſthood* for the maintenance of her worſhip, and the ſupport of her glory. She has had her apoſtles amongſt Jews and Gentiles, from Saint Ariſtotle, and Saint Pliny, to Saint Linnæus, and Saint Da Coſta. Theſe are her high-prieſts, who have been admitted behind the veil, and made acquainted with her myſteries. For our parts, we pay all due reverence and reſpect to their office; and whether the inveſtigation of a plant, a butterfly, or a ſhell, be their object, we are ſtill ſenſible, that ſuch purſuits have a tendency to diſplay the great wiſdom of the Creator, and to cultivate a right and rational devotion. An undevout naturaliſt would be a character the moſt prepoſterous; and we are are perſuaded that an infidel, of

ſuch

ſuch ſtudies, never exiſted.—The purſuit of that particular branch of natural ſcience which forms the ſubject of the work before us, is attended with many difficult and diſcouraging circumſtances. To ranſack the dark chambers of the ocean to obtain the ſhining panoply of its inhabitants, is neither eaſy in the proceſs, nor profitable in the end. The foſſiliſt, who toils in ſearch of a gem, may frequently find his intereſt in concert with his curioſity; but the conchologiſt, who riſks the horrors of the Moſambic and Magellanic ſeas in queſt of a ſhell, can have no other object than the paſſionate purſuit of Nature, through the variety, yet conſiſtency, of her ſyſtematic operations.—In conſequence of theſe difficulties, we find, that it has been cultivated only ſince the latter part of the laſt century.—Mr Da Coſta has by no means leſſened his ſtock of reputation for natural ſcience by this publication. His lectures on foſſils are well known, and highly eſteemed. M.

[*The reſt of the London books deferred.*]

EDINBURGH.

Deciſions of the court of ſeſſion, from Nov. 1765 to Dec. 1769. Collected by appointment of the Faculty of Advocates. 1l. 1s. *Balfour.*

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The paths of virtue delineated; or, The hiſtory, in miniature, of the celebrated Pamela, Clariſſa Harlow, and Sir Charles Grandiſon. 1s. 6d. ſewed. *Wood.*

Reflexions; ou, Sentences et Maximes Morales de Monſ. de la Rochefoucalt. Nouvelle edition. 1s. 6d. *Drummond*, et *Elliot.*

Miſs CRAMBO. *A Fable.*

MIſs CRAMBO, a pert chattering maid,
One of the ballad ſinging trade,
Born in the North, a monk her ſire;
A poor ſub-chaunter in a choir,
Her mother a low cottage laſs,
Unknown at Athens or Parnaſſ.
As on a certain time ſhe ſped,
Jingling her bells acroſs the mead,
She chaunted, as ſhe tripp'd along,
Many a pretty tale and ſong.

The Muſe, who chanc'd to paſs that way,
Hearing Miſs Crambo's various lay,
(*Grim Marg'ret's Ghoſt*, and *Prior's Ladle*,
With others, ſonnet, tale, and fable),
Attentive ſtopp'd, and by her look
A ſmiling approbation ſpoke.
Miſs ſaw her, and, with lowly mien
Approaching, thus addreſs'd the Queen.

"Inſpirer of the human mind,
Thou firſt of bleſſings to mankind,
Who to thy vot'ries giv'ſt to know
All that Elyſium can beſtow,
A gracious ear in mercy lend,
And to a ſuppliant's pray'r attend,
Whoſe darling wiſh is—in your train
A place, however low, to gain.
Of this vaſt honour once poſſeſs'd,
Poor Crambo will be amply bleſs'd."

With ſmiles that ſpoke benignity,
The Muſe rais'd Crambo from her knee:
"I grant (ſhe cry'd) what you petition,
But on the following condition:—
That, mindful of your lowly birth,
You never quit your native earth,
Where the employment I allot
Shall be—ſome pretty fringe to knot,
Which, if it pleaſe, perhaps I'll wear,
When I'm diſpos'd to take the air,
Or in an undreſs, when I deign
To take a frolic on the plain;
Or, at my bidding, not to fail
Some amorous ditty, whimmy tale,
Fable, or paſt'ral, to amuſe,
A little relax when I chuſe;
This be your talk:—But ne'er preſume
To interrupt me when I plume;
Your ornaments, however gay,
Wou'd but retard me on my way;
They'd ſhow like chains to clog my flight,
And bar me from that azure height,
With ſome few fav'rite beings, where
I feaſt on bliſs not dreamt of here,—
Raptures to all unfelt, unknown,
But ſouls congenial to my own."

Miſs Crambo curtſy'd, and with ſpeed
To every article agreed;
The Muſe's livery ſtrait put on,
She with the Queen a favourite ſhone;
In all her ſparrow-flights attended
Nor to the azure ſphere pretended.

As

As cobler-methodiſtic teacher
Is parſon call'd and gifted preacher,
Or country-ſcraper ſtyl'd muſician,
Or village tooth-drawer phyſician;
So bellman-verſes fring'd with rhyme,
By fools are often call'd ſublime.
Your ſhort-wing'd ſtarts in rhyme may ſhow
How far mere earth-born wits can go;
But heav'n-born ſpirits higher aim,
Nor ſtoop but at celeſtial game:—
Thus ſparrows ne'er beyond the ſurface fly,
While eagles pierce the chambers of the ſky.

ELEGY. Addreſſed to the Revolted Colonies.

HArk! o'er the billowy Weſtern main
Bellona ſounds her dire alarms:
Already ſees her ſons in arms,
Pouring o'er the ſavage plain.
Diſcord mounts her fiery car,
All beſmear'd with human gore,
Frantic bellowing 'midſt the war,
Scatt'ring death from ſhore to ſhore.
See the enſigns wide diſplay'd,
See the battle's deep array'd:
How terrific 'tis to view——
Treaſon leads, and black Deſpair!
Nor are wanting to purſue
Plague and Famine in the rear.

Touch'd with tend'reſt ſympathy,
Sleek'd-ey'd Pity heaves a ſigh;
Ah! ſhe cries, ye madd'ning throng,
If your country's wounds you'd heal,
Shoot not out th' envenom'd tongue,
Brandiſh not the murd'rous ſteel.
Led by Britons, you've ſubdu'd
Gaul in many a hard campaign:
Wiſh you hence your hands imbru'd
In the blood of Britains ſlain?
Could you with unpitying eye
See a friend, a ſon, a ſire
'Midſt the carnage gaſping lie,
And exult whilſt they expire?
Soft affliction if you know,
Stay, O ſtay! th' uplifted blow!
Inſtant quit the barb'rous ſtrife,
Ah! why contract the fleeting hours of life!

Can you cheriſh deadly hate,
And each dire intent purſue?
Durſt you raſhly tempt your fate
With deſtruction full in view?
Alas! ſome pow'rful ſpell,
Long nurtur'd in th' infernal cell,
With dreadful incantations fraught,
Your heated paſſions ſtill inflame,
And like a wild, delirious dream,
Admits no gentle pauſe of thought:
But, from before your faſcinated eyes,
Soon, ſoon th' illuſive viſion flies,
Your hopes fallacious to confound:
To ſave you from diſmay,
No lucid ray,
But deſolation, death, and horror all around!

Britannia even weeps to ſee
The melancholy ſcene,
Already intervene,
Surcharg'd with inexpreſſive miſery!
And lo! ſhe bids you, if you can, reprove
Her fond maternal love:
Whene'er in infancy you ſunk diſmay'd,
Surrounded with devouring foes,
In your defence ſhe dauntleſs roſe,
Nor e'er the ſacred truſt betray'd:
And would you now her dangers and her toil,
With baſe ingratitude reward,
Her each aſpiring hope at once deſpoil,
And ſpurn her with contemptuous diſregard?
Should ſhe her foſt'ring influence withdraw,
By num'rous factions mutually betray'd,
(As int'reſt prompted, or ambition ſway'd),
All would be anarchy inſtead of law;
And whilſt amaz'd you look'd around for aid,
Some treach'rous chieftain would your tyrant prove,
To ſcourge your perfidy and want of filial love.

What, though her dictates ſeem ſevere,
Yet why from your allegiance ſtray?
Why ſeek ye not the better way?
Truth, virtue, wiſdom, if you yet revere,
With reverence approach an injur'd throne;
No more with arrogance contend,
But bid each ſtubborn knee ſubmiſſive bend:
So may contrition your high crimes atone.
Think it not ſervile, mean, or baſe.
To own a fault beſpeaks a gen'rous mind,
But to be obſtinately blind
Adds to the guilt, and doubles the diſgrace.
Let not th' event of war decide:
A day, an hour, may prove too late!
Nor heed, tho' Faction's ſons deride,
(Ambition's vaſſals bellowing loud,
Imperious, haughty, vain, and proud,
Whoſe deeds have oft their vows bely'd)
But leave them to their wayward fate.

The Muſe anticipates your pray'r,
Already Peace reſumes her gentle reign,
Alecto flies th' enſanguin'd plain,
Nor dares her ſneaky creſt to rear.
Sullen and ſlow the ſavage tribes retire,
No more they wileſome hunt the prey,
Nor tear the bleeding ſcalp away,
Nor dance around the dread funereal fire.
No more the peaſant ſtands aghaſt,
Whilſt proud deſpoilers waſte his land:
Stern Juſtice ſmiles at errors paſt,
And drops the balance from her hand:
Oblivion veils each trait'rous deed,
Nor is one hapleſs victim doom'd to bleed.

So when to due reflection brought,
The prodigal of old return'd,
His father's favour humbly ſought,
And o'er his paſt backſlidings mourn'd;
So did his injur'd ſire extend his grace,
And with a fond ſalute reſtor'd his ling'ring peace.

In

In praiſe of TOBACCO.

By the late Dr Anthony Robinſon, of Jamaica.

FAir tube, like Ætna capp'd with ſnow,
Where latent fires intenſely glow,
Friend of the ſtudious bard!
Diſgorging from thy inmoſt frame
Wreath'd columns form'd of ſmoke and flame,
Thy praiſes be declar'd

Bleſt ſoother of my penſive hours,
Whilſt Time's remorſeleſs tooth devours
This warm reſpiring clay:
Pleaſing amuſement!—calm delight!—
With thee, companion of the night,
Life ſteals unſeen away.

Moſt ſteady friend of ſocial cheer,
To me thou ever wilt be dear;
Say, Muſe, how I regale,
How chearfully the minutes paſs,
When with my bottle, friend, and glaſs,
Clean pipes and Taunton ale.

Reclining in my elbow-chair,
No pleaſure can with mine compare,
Not happier the Mogul!
The mind and body both at eaſe,
I chat, puff, drink, whene'er I pleaſe,
My pipe and bottle full.

Oh, how enchanting to my ſoul
Are the gay fumes that crown thy bowl,
And ſtimulate to fun!
While mirthful laugh, and harmleſs joke,
Sport in the curls of mingled ſmoke,
With repartee and pun.

But as the clouds inceſſant riſe,
Evaporating in the ſkies,
I my life's image ſee;
For what am I this moment?—ſay,
A maſs of animated clay,
And typify'd in thee.

Now on a ſudden I conceive
My ſoul prepares to take her leave,
Like ſmoke the wings her way;
Diveſted of her cumb'rous load,
Upwards ſhe ſeeks her deſtin'd road,
Down drops the lifeleſs clay.

The MOTTO. By W. WOTY.

Occaſioned by looking over "The Peerage."

A MOTTO!—'tis a rank impoſture all!
And ſanction'd by the great—to gull the —ſmall!
Fair Virtue's maſk, to hide the face of ſin!—
A gaudy ſign, to grace a ſordid inn!—
A falſe, vain blazon, and an empty puff!—
Mere mock embroid'ry on a flimſy ſtuff!—
The public love it tends alike to ſteal,
Stain'd on the coach!—or graven on the ſeal:
Who would not think, from ſuch a fair outſide,
That ſacred Virtue was the wearer's guide?
That, as he fram'd or borrow'd the conceit,
His actions gave it true, ſubſtantial weight?—
Who reaſons thus, betrays his want of ſenſe,
And raiſes laughter at his own expence!
As well expect, where ſwings the azure boar,
Live azure pigs within the ale-houſe door!
To judge of Nobles, aſks no ſtretch of brain,
Reverſe their mottoes, and the truth is plain!—
Some few exceptions are indeed allow'd,
But thoſe are ſcarce diſtinguiſh'd in the crowd!
Hence—be ſuch lying honours far away!
More fit for darkneſs, than a ſight for day.
All ye who bear them, from each cringing Lord
Down to each Cit, who can the means afford,
With pompous aſpect as in ſtate you roll,
Blot the falſe emblem from the boaſting ſcroll,
Nor bear about, with inſolence of face,
In honour's dreſs, the libel of diſgrace!
The pariſh-badge the poor are forc'd to wear,
Honeſtly tells us, what in fact they are,
Poor thro' misfortune!—honeſt, tho' diſtreſt!
Their marks outſhine the motto! and the creſt!
Whilſt you, vain-glorious, ſeek to graſp renown,
By falſe pretence, and merit not your own.
But if in uniſon your actions ſhine,
True to the meaning of the choſen line,
For you the Muſe ſhall tune her ſweeteſt harp,
Sweet notes to her more pleaſing than the ſharp;
In dear remembrance fix each honour'd name,
The firſt to praiſe you, as the firſt to blame;
Proud to exalt, and daring to o'erthrow,
Vice in a friend!—or virtue in a foe!
Reſolv'd alike, a virtue!—or a crime!
To grave its agent on the plate of time!

The SAPPHIC POET.

THE man whoſe brows the Muſes bind
With myrtle wreaths, ſhall never ſhine
In high Ambition's lofty ſeat:
No wordly plans ſhall vex his mind,
No cares diſturb his peaceful ſtate.

II.

Nor ſhall he ſeek thro' toils of war,
The victor's glorious meed to ſhare;
The Muſe ſhall guide his raptur'd eyes,
Where ſofter, ſweeter proſpects riſe;
Where ſiſter graces lead the choir,
Of hope, of joy, of young deſire;
There in ſweet peace the bard ſhall reſt,
Nor feel the tort'ring pangs that rend the miſer's breaſt.

III.

With careleſs eyes he views the proud,
In ſplendid robes profuſely dreſt,
Nor heeds the dull cenſorious croud,
By Fortune's fickle goddeſs bleſt.

IV.

The ſhady groves ſhall hear his ſong,
Where Thames majeſtic rolls his ſtream;
His lays ſhall pleaſe the beauteous throng,
Whoſe charms compoſe the melting theme.

V.

He ſeeks not Homer's deathleſs praiſe;
Nor emulates the Theban's fire:
To love he conſecrates his lays;
To beauty tunes the Sapphic lyre.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [45.]

"*Frontiers of Turky, Nov.* 24. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered a declaration to be delivered to the Grand Signior, ſetting forth the reaſons for her Imperial Majeſty's drawing together an army; which was only to right herſelf by taking poſſeſſion of the places agreed to be delivered up purſuant to the treaty of peace, and reſpecting the independency of the Tartars. But no anſwer hath been returned to it."

ENGLAND. [50.]

By two orders of council, dated Feb. 17. the bounties to volunteer ſeamen, and for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves [xxxviii. 559. 613.], are prolonged till the 30th of April; and the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or amunition, is prolonged for three months from Feb. 23.

"*London, Feb.* 13. By the ſubſcription in London for the relief of the ſoldiers, their widows, &c. in America [xxxviii. 162. 388.] ſundry neceſſaries have been ſent, to the amount of 17,317 l. 8 s. 2 d.; and a balance ſtill remains of 2215 l. 8 s. 11 d. beſides ſeveral drawbacks due from the cuſtomhouſe."

Gen. Clinton, with his aid-de-camp Lord Rawdon, arrived at London on the 28th of February. They came paſſengers on board the Aſia man of war.

Lord Shuldham came paſſenger in the Briſtol man of war; and having waited on the King Feb. 26. had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand on his being created a Peer while in America. [xxxviii. 397.]

A congratulatory addreſs to the King, on the rapid progreſs of his Majeſty's arms in North America, from the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeſſes, and Principal Inhabitants, of the town of Stockton upon Tees, in the county of Durham, ſigned *George Hutchinſon, Mayor*, and 178 other perſons, appeared in the Gazette of Feb. 15.— We inſert two paragraphs from it.

"We have ſeen, Dread Sir, with an equal degree of aſtoniſhment and deep concern, an inconſiderable number of ambitious and deſigning men, grown averſe from thoſe neceſſary reſtraints which can only make the bleſſings of civil liberty either valuable or laſting, daring to treat the kindeſt and beſt of kings with rudeneſs and ingratitude; ſcattering madneſs and rebellion through whole provinces; and ſtriving, (impotently enough), by a monſtrous confederacy, to ſubvert the true intereſt and conſtitution of their mother-country.

Amidſt the wreck of every valuable enjoyment, following cloſe upon inteſtine factions, we have ſeen alſo, with increaſing wonder and delight, your Royal arm extended to ſtem the waſteful torrent of oppreſſion, penury, and death; and thus greatly ſacrificing the juſteſt reſentments to clemency and the public good."

"*Bank of England, Feb.* 18. 1777. On the 3d inſtant, Hyman Iſaacs, otherwiſe Hyam Baron, who had, in the month of January 1776, been apprehended at Calcar in his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions, on a charge of having uttered ſeveral notes forged in imitation of the notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and had been duly convicted thereof at Oſtende, where the ſaid crime was committed, ſuffered death at that place, purſuant to his ſentence. —The Gentlemen of the Bank, and the Nation in General, are under great obligations to the ſeveral individuals, both in public and private ſtations, whoſe ready and effectual aſſiſtance they experienced through every ſtage of this buſineſs; but moſt eſpecially to his Pruſſian Majeſty, the Court of Bruſſels, and the States-General of the United Provinces. The Courts alſo of France, Spain, and Portugal, ſhewed every deſire to lend their aſſiſtance on an occaſion ſo eſſentially connected with the general intereſts and ſecurity of commerce." *Lond. gaz.*

On Friday afternoon, Feb. 7. application was made to the Lord Mayor of London, by Mr Henry Fletcher banker, and Mr Samuel Peach merchant, to grant a warrant againſt the Rev. Dr William Dodd, and Lewis Robinſon, a broker, for forging, and uttering as true, a bond purporting to be the bond of the Earl of Cheſterfield, to whom the Doctor is chaplain, for 4200 l. with intent to defraud Meſſ. Fletcher and Peach. Accordingly Dr Dodd and Mr Robinſon were the ſame evening committed to Woodſtreet compter.

Next day they were brought before the Lord Mayor. Mr Fletcher, Mr Manley, (attorney for the proſecution), Mr Peach, and a Mr Innes, were examined. Mr Robinſon, being deſired, made his de-

fence. The Earl of Chesterfield, at his own request, was examined. A trifling dispute arose upon this question, "Whether the Earl of Chesterfield should be called upon his oath, or his honour as a peer, to give evidence?" His Lordship desired to be sworn, and thus put an end to the altercation.

Dr Dodd's perturbation of spirits almost deprived him of those shining faculties of speech, which in the pulpit have so often been listened to with astonishment, and been favoured with approbation. This great orator was so sunk under the pressure of melancholy reflections, that his countenance indicated the bitter, weighty sorrows of his mind. How great was the change of his situation the preceding day, when he was apprehended at the very moment he was about to enjoy with his friends an entertainment which he had provided! — Snatched from the arms of his wife, to mingle with the inhabitants of a gaol,— to undergo the horrors of imprisonment, after enjoying so many years of luxurious liberty, is a shock too severe to be borne by the human frame with an equanimity of disposition. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that the Doctor gave way to the torrent of ideas that must interrupt his repose. A man of his unlimited sensibility must feel the unfortunate stroke with a poignancy of distress that is not in the power of language to form a description of. — After collecting his spirits a little, he thus addressed himself to the chair.

"I am at a loss what to offer in such a situation.— I had no intention to defraud my Lord Chesterfield. — I hope, that the satisfaction I have made in returning the money, will atone for the offence.—My life can be of no service to any body; though, if it must be forfeited, take it.—I shall be willing to resign it.—I was pressed exceedingly for 300l. to pay some bills due to tradesmen. — I took this step as a temporary resource.— I should have repaid it in half a year.— My Lord Chesterfield cannot but have some tenderness for me as my pupil.— I love him, [here his tears interrupted him for some time]; he knows it.— He has experienced it of me.— I regard his honour as my own.— There is no body wishes to prosecute.— Pray, my Lord Mayor, consider my case; and as there is no prosecution, dismiss me.— I am sure my Lord Chesterfield does not want my life.— I hope he will shew clemency to me.— Mercy should triumph over justice."

Mr Robinson then said, "I hope, Doctor, you will do me the justice to declare here publicly, that I am no wise guilty." The Doctor answered, "I do! I do! I do! Mr Robinson, you are certainly innocent."

Mr Fletcher having received back the greatest part of the money, and security for the remainder, now shewed no forwardness for a prosecution; on the contrary, Mr Manley contended, that if it was incumbent on any person to prosecute, it was upon Lord Chesterfield. But the Lord Mayor was of a different opinion; and called on Mr Fletcher to prosecute; whereupon became bound in a recognisance of 500l.; and a *Mittimus* was sent with the prisoners to Wood-street compter.

At the Old Bailey, Feb. 20. the court was thrown into confusion, by the following order coming into the hands of Mr Justice Willes. — "Middlesex, to wit. At the delivery of his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, and the general sessions of oyer and terminer, holden for the said county, at Justice-hall, in the Old Bailey, on Thursday the 20th day of February, in the 17th year, &c. It is ordered, that Lewis Robinson be taken before the grand jury, and examined on the bill of indictment preferred against William Dodd, D. D. for forging a certain bond, purporting to be the bond of the Rt Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield; and that the said Lewis Robinson be afterwards brought back to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, to give his testimony as a witness against the said William Dodd, on his trial for the forgery aforesaid. By the Court, DEACON.— To the Keeper of his Majesty's gaol of Newgate."— In consequence of this pretended authority, the evidence of Mr Robinson was received by the grand jury; and a bill was returned into court against the Doctor.

Application had been made to the court, the proceeding day, for the admission of Mr Robinson's evidence: but the bench refused to give any directions. However, by some means, Mr Manley's clerk prevailed on Mr Deacon, clerk of the arraigns, to draw up the order above inserted.— Mr Deacon, having been called upon to justify his conduct, apologised, by saying, the multiplicity of business

ſineſs prevented his hearing the refuſal given to the application for admitting Mr Robinſon's evidence. Mr Deacon was ſeverely reprimanded; and the matter was judged to be of ſuch importance as to require the determination of the Twelve Judges.

Dr Dodd was brought to trial at the Old Bailey on Saturday, Feb. 22. He was ſupported by the Rev. Mr Butler. The indictment having been produced, Mr Howarth (one of the Doctor's counſel) tranſmitted him a paper, which he read to the court; importing, "That he was inſtructed to beg the opinion of the court, whether it would not be exceedingly unprecedented and unfair, to compel him to plead to an indictment, on the back of which the name of Mr Robinſon appeared as a witneſs, although he had been committed to priſon under a charge of equal criminality with himſelf; and as the court were well aware that Robinſon's evidence had been ſurreptitiouſly obtained, he truſted they would quaſh the indictment; more eſpecially after they had heard the arguments of his counſel on the ſubject."

The court immediately called for the order of the 19th, iſſued by Mr Deacon, (without their conſent), authoriſing Mr Akerman to carry Lewis Robinſon before the grand jury at Hicks's Hall; and made a freſh order diſcharging it. In this new order the court adopted the words of the priſoner's prayer, and ſtated as a reaſon for diſcharging the former, "it appearing to this court to have been ſurreptitiouſly obtained."

The Doctor's counſel, Meſſ. Howarth, Cooper, and Butler, pleaded, That the indictment had certainly been obtained partly by the evidence of Mr Robinſon as a witneſs, but whoſe teſtimony was totally done away by the court themſelves, in their vacating the ſurreptitious order under which he was carried before the grand jury; that it was impoſſible for the priſoner to be appriſed of what had paſſed before the grand jury, becauſe the jurymen were ſworn to keep every thing that paſſed before them a profound ſecret; that it was evident to the whole court, that Robinſon had been committed as a perſon equally guilty with the priſoner, and alſo that his teſtimony had tended in ſome meaſure to the return of the bill; that the evidence before a grand jury ought to be as pure as that given upon a man's trial; and that if it were not, a bill ought not to be found in the firſt caſe, any more than a verdict in the latter: A caſe was inſtanced, of a bill found by a grand jury, one of whom, it afterwards turned out, was an outlaw, and therefore incompetent to ſit as a juryman; on which account the bill was quaſhed, and the parties indicted were not put upon their trial. The caſe of Mrs Rudd and the Perreaus [xxxvii. 475. xxxviii. 49.] was alſo mentioned. It was added, that Robinſon, a broker, was much more criminal than the priſoner; that the crime was a crime of the firſt magnitude in a commercial city; and that Robinſon, from his profeſſion, ought to have known how material it was for him to avoid uttering a forgery. The cruelty of ſingling out the Doctor as an object of vengeance, was urged in very warm terms.

Mr Mansfield anſwered, That every argument reſpecting Robinſon was equally futile and falſe, both in law and in fact; that, far from deſerving the reflections which had been thrown out againſt him, Robinſon ought ſcarcely to be deemed in any degree criminal, although he had acted imprudently: That it was by his [Mr Mansfield's] advice that Mr Robinſon was ſworn as an evidence; that there had indeed been a miſtake about the obtainment of the order, but it was nothing more than a miſtake; that the order was obtained as a matter of courſe, and the manner did not at all affect the competency of Robinſon; who, if he had even broke gaol, would have been a competent evidence; and if he had returned to Newgate, muſt have been ſworn as a witneſs: That what paſſed before a grand jury was, for the wiſeſt and beſt purpoſes, given under ſanction of a ſolemn oath of ſecrecy; was it then admiſſible in argument to urge the court to an inquiry into the evidence heard by a grand jury? Or, indeed, was it at all neceſſary? Did not every man know, that a grand jury cannot try a cauſe? They only hear evidence in ſupport of a charge; and evidence tending to ſupport a ſuſpicion only, is ſufficient to warrant their finding a bill; which is found, not merely with a view to bring the guilty to puniſhment, but for the more important and conſtitutional purpoſe of putting the innocent upon their trial, and giving them a chance of a fair and honourable acquittal by their country. How could the court be ſup-

poſed to know any thing reſpecting the *quantum* of Robinſon's criminality? the arguments advanced on that head on the other ſide were built merely on aſſumption. — Judge Willes here ſtopped him, telling, that the court did not take up the matter on ſuch ground, but that they drew their information from the face of the commitment, where Robinſon was deſcribed as a principal with the priſoner. — Mr Mansfield perſiſted in aſſerting, that there was no injuſtice in trying the priſoner.

Mr Davenport ſeconded Mr Mansfield. Woe (ſaid he) be to that grand jury who ſhould have dared to refuſe hearing Robinſon, let him have come before them in what manner he would: a grand jury were ſworn to hear every thing offered. Mr Davenport took occaſion to juſtify the officer of the court, and the attorney for the proſecution, as far as concerned the obtainment of the order concerning Robinſon.

The court, after declaring, that the propriety of admitting Robinſon's evidence, under the preſent circumſtances, might, even after the trial, be referred, as a queſtion of law, to the twelve judges, agreed to arraign the priſoner on the indictment as it then ſtood. The indictment was accordingly read; and the Doctor pleaded, Not guilty.

Mr Mansfield having then briefly ſtated the charge, the witneſſes were examined. The Earl of Cheſterfield was the firſt, and Lewis Robinſon the laſt. Mr Manley the attorney's depoſition was by much the longeſt. —— The facts are thus collected in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"The Doctor, being preſſed for money to pay his tradeſmens bills for the year paſt, had recourſe to this deſperate expedient to ſupport his credit. Under colour of his known attachment to Lord Cheſterfield, he pretended that his Lordſhip had occaſion to borrow 4000l. on a particular occaſion, but was unwilling to appear in it himſelf, and that the matter was to be conducted with ſecrecy and diſpatch. The agent he employed in this buſineſs was Mr Robinſon, a broker, to whom he gave a bond ready drawn, but not filled up or ſigned, in order to find ſome perſon to advance the money for a young nobleman juſt turned of twenty one years of age. He tried ſeveral, who, becauſe they were not to be preſent at the execution of the bond, refuſed to have any concern in the tranſaction. At length, Mr Robinſon, placing full confidence in the Doctor, applied to Mr Fletcher; who, jointly with Mr Peach, agreed to lend the money. Mr Robinſon then returned the bond to the Doctor to get it executed; which next day he pretended to have done, and produced it ready executed, and witneſſed by himſelf. "And I knowing (ſaid Mr Robinſon in juſtification of himſelf before the Lord Mayor) Mr Fletcher to be a particular man, and one of thoſe who would object to one ſubſcribing witneſs only, put my name under the Doctor's. I then went, (continued he), and received the money; which I paid into the hands of Dr Dodd, 3000l. in notes of Sir Charles Raymond and Co. the remaining 1200l. in bank-notes." The Doctor, being thus poſſeſſed of the money, paid Robinſon *one hundred pounds* commiſſion, and applied a part of the remainder to the payment of his debts; and there appears no reaſon to doubt, but that, in a very ſhort time, his intention was, to replace the money his urgent neceſſities at that time required, and to pay off the bond, without, as he was willing to hope, the knowledge of any other perſons, than the broker, and the banker from whom the money was borrowed. But, unfortunately for him, the bond being left at the chambers of Mr Manley, (attorney for Mr Fletcher and Mr Peach), he obſerved in the condition of the bond a very remarkable blot in the firſt letter *e* in the word *ſeven*, which did not ſeem to be the effect of chance, but done with deſign. He thought it remarkable, but did not ſuſpect a forgery; yet he ſhewed Mr Fletcher the bond and blot, and adviſed him to have a clean bond filled up, and carried to Lord Cheſterfield for execution: to which Mr Fletcher agreed, and ordered Mr Manley to wait upon his Lordſhip; which next morning he did. When Mr Manley produced the bond, Lord Cheſterfield ſeemed ſurpriſed, and immediately diſowned it. Upon this Mr Manley went directly to Mr Fletcher, to conſult with him what ſtep to take. Mr Fletcher, a Mr Innis, and Mr Manley, went to Guildhall to prefer an information reſpecting the forgery, againſt the broker and Dr Dodd. Mr Robinſon was then taken into cuſtody; and, with Fletcher, Innis, Manley, and two of

of the Lord Mayor's officers, went to the houſe of Dr Dodd, in Argyle-ſtreet. They opened the buſineſs: Dr Dodd was very much ſtruck and affected. Manley told him, if he would return the money, it would be the only means of ſaving him; to which he very readily conſented. He inſtantly returned ſix notes of 500l. each, making 3000l. He drew on his banker for 500l. The broker returned 100l. The Doctor gave a ſecond draught on his banker for 200l. and a judgement on his goods for the remaining 400l. which judgement was carried immediately into execution. All this he did, truſting to the honour of the parties to return him the bond cancelled. But, notwithſtanding this reſtitution, he was taken to Guildhall, and charged as already related. —— As it has been doubted (continues our author) by ſome, by what reſources the Doctor could again repay ſo large a ſum as 4200l. the anſwer is eaſy. His neceſſities required only 300l. he had made uſe of no more; 3000l. he had in notes in the houſe, 700l. at his banker's, and 100l. he had given the broker. All, therefore, that he had to replace was 400l. which, as he ſaid, he could eaſily have done in ſix months time. — But why borrow 4200l. when he wanted only 300l? That queſtion too may be eaſily ſolved. His intimacy with Lord Cheſterfield gave colour to his being employed to borrow, with ſecrecy, 4200l.; but no body would have credited that Lord Cheſterfield could want *ſecretly* to borrow ſo trifling a ſum as 400l. The latter could not be believed; the former was not improbable. He therefore made uſe of that as an expedient to ſave his credit, which in the end has ruined his reputation for ever."

When the evidence was cloſed, Baron Perryn called on the Doctor for his defence, and told him he would very patiently and attentively hear what he had to ſay. — Then the Doctor ſpoke as follows.

"It is extremely difficult for me to ſpeak againſt the evidence which has been produced againſt me. No man is more ſenſible than I am of the heinouſneſs of the crime which is imputed to me, nor more aware of its general perniciouſneſs to the ſtate. But I truſt it will be conſidered, and admitted, by your Lordſhips, and the Gentlemen of the Jury, that the moral turpitude and intrinſic criminality of any action depends, in the eye of law, reaſon, and religion, on the intention of the perſon who commits it. I am no lawyer; but I am informed that this is the expreſs idea of all the acts of parliament on the ſubject, that there muſt be "an intent to defraud" to conſtitute the crime. That I had no ſuch intent, I truſt will appear from every circumſtance: that I did not do ſo, is proved by the witneſſes againſt me, for I made inſtant and complete retribution. No injury was intended to any man; none has been ſuſtained by any man. Ample ſatisfaction was offered, and was accepted. In ſuch circumſtances what more could be done? what more could be required of me by God or man? And if your Lordſhips, and Gentlemen of the Jury, will pleaſe to conſider the circumſtances in which I have been entangled in this tranſaction, I cannot doubt of your juſt indulgence to me: circumſtances of perſecution and oppreſſion! For though I acknowledge, with gratitude, the candour which I have experienced in this court; yet I muſt complain of the previous conduct, and the ſteps which brought me hither. I have been purſued with oppreſſive ſeverity. Notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, the moſt expreſs engagements, the moſt ſoothing and deluſive promiſes, from Mr Manley, who now appears on the proſecution, that there ſhould be none, yet do I now ſtand in this ſituation: and, what I believe is an inſtance unprecedented in matters of this nature, and circumſtanced as this is, a priſoner who was committed with me for the ſame imputed offence, has been brought up without authority, and admitted a capital witneſs againſt me. Your Lordſhips cannot think that life is now the object of my care. Loaded with imputed infamy, ſunk in diſtreſs, overwhelmed with every ſort of anguiſh, no one can imagine that I wiſh to live. No: I ſolemnly proteſt that death would be now the greateſt bleſſing to me. But I have other ties; which if I were permitted to deſcribe— which I feel ſo tenderly affixed to my heart — which I know, from the ſympathy of humanity, you will feel with me. I have a wife! For twenty-ſeven years ſhe has lived with me, and bleſſed me! The brighteſt pattern of unparallelled attachment and fidelity! And in this moſt trying ſituation, her peculiar tenderneſs and anxiety of attachment would

would draw tears of approbation even from the moſt inhuman. Let me then truſt, my Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, that you will judge of me according to my intentions. They were juſt and fair. I meant, fully and certainly meant, to replace the money in a few months. So I told Mr Robinſon at the time; deſiring of him, and expecting, that the tranſaction ſhould be known to none but him and Mr Fletcher. If, then, it appears that no miſchief hath happened; that not even any inconvenience hath been ſuſtained; but that complete ſatisfaction hath been made; if it appears that there hath been no injury, intentional or real; I remain in your Lordſhips hands, and with you, Gentlemen of the Jury, confiding in your merciful determination, and throwing myſelf with contented reſignation on the juſtice and humanity of my country."

The Doctor having finiſhed his ſpeech, the court aſked his counſel, if they wiſhed to call any witneſſes? They declined calling any, but Mr Howarth pointed out a part of the indictment which he thought not ſufficiently correſpondent to the bond. The court agreed to refer it to the jury for their conſideration.

Baron Perryn ſummed up the evidence, and made a few obſervations as he proceeded. He pointed out the two matters on which the priſoner chiefly reſted his defence, viz. His having no intention to defraud; and his having made ſuch ample reſtitution, that not any perſon was injured.—And he ſubmitted to the jury, how far theſe pleas ought to operate on their minds, and whether they were ſufficient to ground a verdict of acquittal upon. He did not, however, let the jury leave the court, without informing them of the danger of admitting ſuch pleas as exculpations, after a proof of forgery; and ſtating to them the poſſibilities in law and reaſon againſt the truth of the unhappy priſoner's defence, and the power of making reſtitution, even where it had been intended, by a criminal, at the moment of his violating the law.—The jury were out about twenty minutes, and then returned their verdict *Guilty*.—They recommended the priſoner to mercy. But the judge told them, they muſt apply to the Recorder, for that he could not ſecond their application.

The competency of Robinſon's evidence was referred to the twelve judges.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 22. At Inchbrakie houſe, Perthſhire, James Campbell, Eſq; of Monzie, to Miſs Amelia Græme, eldeſt daughter of Patrick Græme, Eſq; of Inchbrakie.

Feb. 10. At Bannockburn-houſe, Stirlingſhire, George Stewart, Eſq; younger of Argaty, to Miſs Mary Erſkine-Rollo, eldeſt daughter of David Paterſon of Bannockburn, Eſq;

14 At Selkirk, Charles Scott of Broadmeadows, Eſq; to Miſs Eliſabeth Waugh, only child of William Waugh of Schaw, Eſq;

15 At Darmſtadt, the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, to his couſin the Princeſs Louiſa Carolina Henrietta, daughter of Prince George William of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. *Lond. gaz*

24 At Edinburgh, Robert Hunter of Thurſton, Eſq; to Miſs Iſabella Ord, youngeſt daughter of Robert Ord, Eſq; late Lord Chief Baron of the court of Exchequer in Scotland.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11. 1776. At Dunkeld, the Ducheſs of Athol, of a daughter. [xxxvii. 637.]

Feb. 3. The wife of Michael Barey, of Mullogh, in the county of Clare, Ireland, of twins. She is 62 years of age.

11. Mrs Campbell younger of Fairfield, of a ſon.

22. At Edinburgh, the lady of Hamilton Blair of Blair, Eſq; of a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Bruce of Kinnaird, Eſq; of a ſon. [xxxviii. 279.]

DEATHS.

In the pariſh of Roſneath, Katharine Mackenzie, aged 108.

On Friday, Jan 31. Mrs Jackſon, wife of Mr Jackſon, maſter of the grammar ſchool in Llanverres, Denbighſhire.—Mr Jackſon wrote, on the Sunday following, to Mrs Jane Young, of Ruthin, appointing an interview with her, at Llanverres, on Tueſday, (being the day after the funeral); which ſhe very kindly attended; and, after two hours ſpent in the preliminaries of love, they reciprocally caught the flame, agreeing to an immediate entrance into the arbour of Hymen. Accordingly a licence was procured on Wedneſday, and on Thurſday their nuptials were conſummated, a band of muſic attending them to and from church. The bridegroom is in his 70th year, and now married to his third wife.

Feb. 2. At Newcaſtle, Ann Forſter, a poor widow, aged 123.

3. At London, Mrs Jean Duff, wife of the Hon. Capt. William Southwell.

4. At Arderſeir, Nairnſhire, Charles Brodie of Brodie, Eſq;

4. At

4. At Borrowſtounneſs, John Walkinſhaw, Eſq; late of Scotſtown, in the 85th year of his age.

5. At London, in an advanced age, Lady Charlotte Edwin, grand-aunt of the preſent Duke of Hamilton. She was daughter of James Duke of Hamilton, by Eliſabeth, daughter and heireſs of Lord Gerard of Bromley.—She has left her houſe at Roehampton, together with the bulk of her very conſiderable fortune, to her grand-nephew the Duke of Hamilton; —to her niece Mrs Charteris ſhe has left her town houſe in Lower Grotvenor-ſtreet;—to that lady, who is daughter to her late ſiſter, Lady Suſan Keck, ſhe gave at her marriage [xxxiii. 390] 10,000 l. and the ſame ſum to her ſiſter, at that time maid of honour to her Majeſty; —the late Mr Edwin having left all his eſtate to Lady Charlotte for her life, as a compenſation to the heir for having ſo long detained the poſſeſſion from him, ſhe leaves him 10,000 l.; —to the two ſons of the late Lord Anne Hamilton, her Ladyſhip leaves 6000 l. each; —ſeveral legacies to her other friends and relations, and the reſidue to Duke Hamilton; who failing, to his uncle Lord Archibald Hamilton.

7. At Edinburgh, Miſs Janet Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Archibald Campbell, profeſſor of church-hiſtory in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

10. At Cupar, Fife, aged 40, Mr Primroſe Rhymer, writer, late dean of guild of that borough, and procurator-fiſcal of the county.

10. At Maines, Berwickſhire, Margaret Craw, ſpouſe to John Mow of Maines, Eſq;

10. At Ipſwich, one Mullener, a butcher, in the 101ſt year of his age.

11. At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Drummond of Hawthornden, only child of the Rev. Dr William Abernethy-Drummond.

12. At London, the Ducheſs of Wharton, relict of Philip late Duke of Wharton, ſo remarkable for his wit and diſſipation, and who died ſo far back as 1731. This lady's name was O'Berne. She was daughter of an Iriſh colonel in the Spaniſh ſervice, and one of the maids of honour to the Queen of Spain in 1726.

14. At Wiſhford, near Saliſbury, aged upwards of 90, Lady Dorothy Chedworth, mother of the preſent Lord Chedworth.

14. At London, Sir Walter Blackett, Bt, member for Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

14. At London, Rebecca Davis, aged 103.

14. At Hillhead, Dr George Tailour, from St Chriſtopher's.

15. At Aberdeen, Miſs Anne Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Hon. John Arbuthnot of Fordoun, and ſiſter of the preſent Viſcount of Arbuthnot.

15. At Aberdeen, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs Iſabel Moir, daughter of the deceaſed James Moir of Stonywood, Eſq;

15. At Aberdeen, Miſs Mary Dingwall, eldeſt daughter of John Dingwall of Rannieſton, Eſq;

15. At the manſe of Towie, Mr James Lumſden of Corrachee, miniſter at that place, in the 73d year of his age, and 46th of his miniſtry.

At Eardiſland, Herefordſhire, David Davies, alias Davy Mawr, aged 103. Buried at Eardiſland Feb. 18.

18. At Elgin, in an advanced age, Capt. John Innes of Inchbroom, brother to the late Sir Harry Innes of Innes.

19. At Hope-park, Edinburgh, Mrs Boſwell, wife of Dr John Boſwell phyſician in Edinburgh.

19. At London, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Earle.

19. At London, Alexander Macrabie, Eſq;

20. At Edinburgh, Sir George Hay-Macdougall of Mackerſton, Bt.

21. At Bath, Juliana Counteſs of Angleſey.

23. At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell of Blandfield, Eſq;

23. At Elgin, Mr Lauchlan Shaw miniſter of that place, in the 85th year of his age, and 61ſt of his miniſtry.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Hope merchant in that city.

25. At Edinburgh, Miſs May Drummond, ſiſter of the deceaſed George Drummond, Eſq; late Lord Provoſt of that city, long a famous preacher among the Quakers.

26. At Rayne, Mr John Mair, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 60th year of his age, and 37th of his miniſtry.

27. At the houſe of Anne Evans in Treville, in the county of Hereford, William Williams, of Cwmyoy, in Monmouthſhire, labourer, whoſe appearance of extreme poverty and diſtreſs had induced the humane landlady, the preceding night, to lodge him in her houſe as a deed of charity. In the morning he was found dead in bed; and the extraordinary weight of ſome part of his clothing upon moving it, occaſioned an examination of the whole; when the following pieces and ſums of money were cut out of his patched and ragged apparel, no part of which was unprovided, viz. 37 guineas, 28 half-guineas, 6 quarter-guineas, one 36 s. piece, one 27 s. piece, and one 18 s. piece; 18 l. 8 s. in ſilver, and 5 s. 9 d. in copper.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Feb. 8. to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, to Richard Robinſon, D. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, and

and to his iſſue-male, by the title of *Baron of Rokeby*, of Armagh, with remainder to Matthew Robinſon, of Weſt Layton, in the north riding of the county of York, Eſq; and his iſſue-male.

— 11. to grant to Andrew Robinſon Stoney, Eſq; and Mary Eleanor Bowes, Counteſs of Strathmore, relict of John Bowes, late Earl of Strathmore, and now the wife of the ſaid Andrew Robinſon Stoney, full power to take and uſe the ſaid ſurname of *Bowes*, purſuant to the will of George Bowes, Eſq; late father of the ſaid Mary Eleanor Bowes, Counteſs of Strathmore.

— 12. to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Wallace, Eſq; captain in the royal navy.

— 14. to name the Earl of Fauconberg a Lord of his Majeſty's bedchamber.

— to preſent the Rev. Hugh Calder to be Miniſter of the united pariſhes of Dexiot and Dimlichity, in the preſbytery and county of Inverneſs.

— 18. to appoint the Duke of Leinſter to be of the Privy Council of Ireland.

"*Dublin Caſtle, Feb.* 3. Letters-patent are preparing to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, appointing the Rt Hon Sir John Irwine, K. B commander in chief of the forces in this kingdom, together with Ponſonby Moore, Thomas St George, Thomas Tiſdall, William Burton, James Cavendiſh, William Handcock, and John Hamilton, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners and Overſeers of all the Barracks in this kingdom."

War office, Feb 4. 1777.

[*For Subalterns ſee our cover.*]

3d reg. of foot-guards: Col. William Wynyard to be Firſt Major, vice Thomas More Molyneux; Lieut.-Col. George Ogilvie to be Second Major, vice William Wynyard; Lieut.-Col. Coſmo Gordon to be Captain of a Company, vice George Ogilvie; and Capt. William Cavendiſh Lyſter to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Coſmo Gordon.

[*To be continued.*]

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Three dated Dec. 14. 1776.

14th dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Otway Toler to be Captain, vice Simon Pepper, who retires; and Lieut. the Hon. John Cunninghame to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Toler.

Staff: Lieut. Richard Kearney, of the 36th foot, to be Town-Major of Galway, vice Robert Keily, Eſq; who retires.

One dated Jan. 13. 1777.

67th foot: Lieut. William Ruxton to be Captain, vice William Maſſey, who retires.

From other papers, &c.

Sir William Erſkine is appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Majeſty, in the room of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, preferred.

Hugh Elliot, Eſq; is appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to Berlin.

The Hon. George Bridges Brudenell, Eſq; who was ſecond clerk of the board of Green Cloth, is appointed firſt clerk, in the room of John Gray, Eſq; deceaſed; Sir Alexander Gilmour ſucceeds Mr Brudenell; and all the reſt of the clerks comptrollers are promoted by ſeniority.

George Innes, Eſq; is appointed Firſt Caſhier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, in place of John Campbell, Eſq; deceaſed; and Mr William Simpſon is appointed Second Caſhier, in place of Mr Innes.

Commanders of Men of War.

Hyde Parker, ſenior, Eſq; of the Invincible, of 74 guns.

Thomas Pringle, Eſq; of the Ariadne, a new ſhip of 20 guns.

Hamilton Gore, Eſq; of the Pegaſus, a new ſloop of 14 guns.

New Members.

Archibald Macdonald, Eſq; for Hindon.

John William Egerton, Eſq; ſon of the Biſhop of Durham, for Morpeth, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, who vacated his ſeat for that borough to ſtand candidate for ſucceeding his father as repreſentative for the ſhire of Roxburgh.

Prices of grain at Haddington, March 7. 1777.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19s. 0d.	18s. 2d.	17s. 1d.
Bear,	11s. 6d.	10s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Oats,	10s. 9d.	9s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Peaſe,	9s. 5d.	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Mar. 22. 1777. Oat-meal, 9d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe-meal, 6d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for February 1777.

Within the city	Males 28	Fem. 46	74	112. Decr. 3.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 15	Fem. 23	38	

Age.			N°	Diſeaſes.	N°
Under		2	36	Aged ——	16
Between	2 &	5	16	Apoplexy ——	1
	5 &	10	7	Aſthma ——	2
	10 &	20	5	Bowelhive ——	4
	20 &	30	3	Chincough ——	6
	30 &	40	4	Conſumption ——	30
	40 &	50	5	Fever ——	20
	50 &	60	10	Gravel ——	1
	60 &	70	9	Meaſles ——	4
	70 &	80	11	Rupture ——	1
	80 &	90	6	Small pox ——	17
	90 &	100	0	Stillborn ——	2
				Teething ——	8